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CICERO

AGAINST

CATILINE.

FIRST ORATION.

WETHERELL.

W. J. Gage & Co's Classical Texts.

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CATILINE:

FIRST ORATION

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PREFACE.

In one of Cicero's many confidential letters to his friend Atticus he asks, "What will history say of me six hundred years hence?" Thrice six hundred years have flown and history still vacillates between senseless censure and sycophantish praise regarding Cicero the statesman: regarding Cicero the orator the almost universal verdict is, and has ever been, —*micat inter omnes velut inter ignes Luna minores.* Every succeeding generation acquiesces in the judgment of the preceding and adds the weight of its authority to the ever accumulating glory of the illustrious Roman. Without the charm of his living voice, without the subtle spell of his urbanity and personal magnetism, Cicero still by the eloquence of the silent page holds undisputed sway in the realms of oratory.

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The Catilinarian speeches have always been regarded with peculiar favor, both on account of their intrinsic merit and on account of the thrilling interest of the events that produced them. This little book contains the first of the four speeches,—one of the prose selections to be read for the next three years by candidates for University Matriculation and for Teachers' Certificates.

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INTRODUCTION.

LIFE OF CICERO.

Marcus Tullius Cicero was born on the third day of January, B.C. 106, at Arpinum, a town of Latium. His family was of equestrian rank. Marcus and his brother Quintus received the rudiments of their education in their father's house. When Marcus was about fourteen years of age the brothers were taken to Rome, and placed under the best teachers in the capital. Among their instructors at this time was the poet Archias. After assuming the *toga virilis* at sixteen years, Marcus frequented the forum and heard all the great orators of the day. It was at this period that he learned the principles of Roman jurisprudence from Scævola, the augur.

Cicero served as a soldier but once—in his 18th year, in the Social War, under the father of Pompey the great. Thenceforth he devoted himself with wonderful assiduity to the pursuit of his favorite studies. His masters in philosophy were Phædrus, the Epicurean; Diodotus, the Stoic; and Philo, of the New Academy. Under the Rhodian Molo he cultivated his oratorical powers.

Cicero began to practise as an advocate at the age of 25. His first extant speech was on behalf of P. Quintius. Two years later ill-health sent him abroad. He spent six months at Athens in the study of philosophy and rhetoric. From

Athens he passed to Asia Minor and Rhodes. After an absence of two years he returned to Rome with invigorated health and ripened powers.

His oratorical success was immediate and signal, notwithstanding the popularity of his great rival, Hortensius. In his 31st year he was elected quæstor. He spent the year of his quæstorship in Sicily, where he gained the affections of the provincials by his clemency and integrity. After his return to Rome his forensic engagements occupied all his time for four years. In the year 70 B.C. his career is marked by the famous impeachment of Verres. In 69 B.C. he held the position of curule ædile. He held the prætorship in 66 B.C., in this year defending Cluentius and delivering the celebrated speech in favor of the Manilian Law. Two years later he gained the supreme object of his ambition, and received the consulship, with Antonius as colleague. He began the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 63 B.C.

Up to this time Cicero had sided with the democratic party, but his ingrained sympathies were with the aristocracy, and he now openly deserted his old allies. In his consulship Cicero, by his energy and watchfulness, crushed the formidable conspiracy of Catiline, and thus won for himself the illustrious title of *Pater patriæ.* The summary execution of the ringleaders of the plot was an unconstitutional act, which laid the consul open to subsequent attack. Cicero had many enemies, and even the popular party whose cause he had deserted now began to turn against him. The most implacable of his foes was Clodius, a demagogue, whom he had mortally offended by giving evidence against him in a trial for sacrilege. In 58 B.C. Clodius, being tribune, introduced a bill, aimed directly at Cicero, "interdicting from fire and water any one who should be found to have put a Roman

citizen to death untried." Cicero anticipated the issue and fled to Thessalonica. In his absence he was declared an exile, and his town and country houses were plundered. During his banishment of sixteen months he displayed unmanly pusillanimity. As Livy says, "he faced none of his calamities as a man should, except death." Meanwhile the orator's friends at Rome had not forgotten him, and in Sept., 57 B.C., he returned to his beloved city amid the tumultuous acclamations of the assembled people.

Cicero had little to do with national affairs during the next five years. In 52 B.C. he was sent to the East as governor of Cicilia, where he exhibited unrivalled talents for administration. On his return to Rome in 49 B.C. the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey had broken out. After much hesitation he decided to join Pompey in Greece. After the battle of Pharsalia in 48 B.C. he returned to Italy, and was generously pardoned by Cæsar. During the next four years Cicero composed the greater part of his rhetorical and philosophical productions.

The assassination of Cæsar on the Ides of March, 44 B.C., brought Cicero again before the public, this time as leader of the republican party. With vehement invective he delivered his Philippic orations against Antony. This proved his destruction. On the formation of the Second Triumvirate by Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, Cicero's name was placed on the fatal list of the proscribed. The evil news came to Cicero at his Tusculan villa. At the entreaty of his brother he endeavored to escape. The myrmidons of the triumvirs were soon upon his track. With singular courage he met his tragic fate. His severed head and hands were carried to Antony, whose wife, Fulvia, the widow of Clodius, gloated with demoniac delight upon the pallid face of the dead statesman,

and, with inhuman malevolence, pierced with her needle the eloquent tongue of Rome's greatest orator. Thus, in 43 B.C., perished Cicero, and with him Roman eloquence.

CICERO'S ORATORY.

"Cicero was above all things an Orator. To be the greatest orator of Rome, the equal of Demosthenes, was his supreme desire, and to it all other studies were made subservient. Poetry, history, law, philosophy, were regarded by him only as so many qualifications without which an orator could not be perfect. He could not conceive a great orator except as a great man, nor a good orator except as a good man."

"Some of his speeches are *deliberative*, others *judicial*, others *descriptive*, others *personal;* and while in the two latter classes his talents are nobly conspicuous, the first is as ill-adapted as the second is pre-eminently suitable to his special gifts. As a pleader for an accused person, Cicero cannot, we may say *could* not, be surpassed. . . . . In invective, notwithstanding his splendid anger against Catiline, he does not appear at his happiest . . . . The truth is that his character was all sympathy. . . . . It was not his nature to feel anger long; it evaporates almost in the speaking. . . . . No man who lived was ever more forgiving. . . . . . He was pre-eminently fitted for the oratory of panegyric. And beyond doubt he has succeeded in this difficult department better than any other orator, ancient or modern. Whether he praises his country, its religion, its laws, its citizens, its senate, or its

individual magistrates, he does it with enthusiasm, a splendor, a geniality, and an inconceivable richness of felicitous expression which makes us love the man as much as we admire his genius."

"For deliberative eloquence it has been already said that Cicero was not well fitted, since on great questions of state it is not so much the orator's fire or even his arguments that move as the authority that attaches to his person. And in this lofty source of influence Cicero was deficient. Cicero was always applauded; men like Crassus, Pompey, or Caesar, were followed."

"Even in his own special department of judicial eloquence, Cicero's mind was not able to cope with the great principles of law. . . . . Without any firm basis of opinion he was compelled to judge questions by the results which he could foresee at the moment, and by the floating popular standard, to which, as an advocate, he had naturally turned."

"In nothing is Cicero more conspicuous than in his clear and life-like descriptions. His portraits are photographic. . . . . . His power of description is equalled by the readiness of his wit. Raillery, banter, sarcasm, jest, irony,—light and grave, the whole artillery of wit, is always at his command. . . . . His chief faults are exaggeration, vanity, and an inordinate love of words. The former is at once a conscious rhetorical artifice, and an unconscious effect of his vehement and excitable temperament, His vanity is more deplorable; and the only palliation it admits is the fact that it is a defect which rarely goes with a bad heart. His wordiness is of all his faults the most seductive and the most conspicuous, and procured for him, even in his life-time, the epithet of *Asiatic*. . . . . . His wealth of illustration chokes the idea, as creepers choke the forest tree."

"Nevertheless, if we are to judge his oratory, by its effect on those for whom it was intended, and to whom it was addressed; as the vehement, gorgeous, impassioned utterance of an Italian speaking to Italians, his countrymen, whom he knew, whom he charmed, whom he mastered; we shall not be able to refuse him a place as equal to the greatest of those whose eloquence has swayed the destinies of the world."

—CRUTTWELL.

CICERO'S CHARACTER.

"An Italian rather than a Roman, he possessed in a larger degree than any of his contemporaries the perfervid Italian temperament: excitable as a child, vain as a woman, eloquent and witty as an Athenian, living wholly in the moment, capable of the wildest exultation and the most abject despair, susceptible without conscious insincerity to the attractions of characters the most opposite to each other—he numbered friends among witty debauchees like Cælius, Epicurean art connoisseurs like Atticus, litterateurs and statesmen like Cæsar, and Puritanic stoics like Cato and Brutus."

"The features in Cicero's character which appeal most strongly to Christian sympathies are three in number: (1) his humanity; (2) his domestic affections; (3) his intellectual industry."

"Against these virtues must be set off his insincerity, vanity, and jealousy; his insincerity 'almost shouts' through-

out his speeches and letters, but it had excuses. From a temperament naturally excitable, and passing in a moment from extreme love to extreme hate, exaggerated language comes not unnaturally: still less unnatural is it, if to this temperament be added the training and instincts of a lawyer and orator. The former completed the mischief for which natural excitability paved the way. Of his egotism, vanity, and jealousy it would not be difficult to find examples."

"Here, then, is much to respect and much to despise in Cicero."

—PROF. HUTTON.

CICERO'S WORKS.

(A list of only the most important of Cicero's works is here given.)

(A) **Rhetorical Works.**

1. De Oratore.
2. Brutus, or De Claris Oratoribus.
3. Ad M. Brutum Orator.

(B) **Philosophical Works.**

1. *Political philosophy.*
   (*a*) De Republica.
   (*b*) De Legibus.
2. *Moral philosophy.*
   (*a*) De Officiis.
   (*b*) Cato Major, or De Senectute.
   (*c*) Laelius, or De Amicitia.

3. *Speculative philosophy.*

(*a*) The Academics.
(*b*) De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum.
(*c*) Tusculanae Disputationes.

4. *Theology.*

(*a*) De Natura Deorum.
(*b*) De Divinatione.
(*c*) De Fato.

(C) **Orations.**

(*a*) Pro Quintio.
(*b*) Pro Sex. Roscio.
(*c*) In Caecilium.
(*d*) In Verrem—six speeches.
(*e*) Pro Fonteio.
(*f*) Pro Lege Manilia.
(*g*) Pro Cluentio.
(*h*) In Catilinam—four speeches.
(*i*) Pro Murena.
(*j*) Pro Sulla.
(*k*) Pro Archia.
(*l*) Pro Caelio.
(*m*) In Pisonem.
(*n*) Pro Milone.
(*o*) Pro Marcello.
(*p*) Pro Ligario.
(*q*) Pro Deiotaro.
(*r*) Orationes Philippicae—fourteen speeches.

(D) **Epistles,**

(*a*) Ad Familiares.
(*b*) Ad Atticum.
(*c*) Ad Quintum Fratrem.
(*d*) Ad Brutum.

CIVIL CHRONOLOGY OF CICERO'S TIMES.

B.C.

106. Birth of Cicero and Pompey,
102. Battle of Aquae Sextiae. Servile war in Sicily.
101. Battle of Campi Raudii.
90. The Marsic or Social War.
88. End of the Social War. Civil War between Marius and Sulla. Flight of Marius.
87. Sulla goes to Greece to conduct the Mithridatic War. Marius and Cinna enter Rome and slay their opponents.
86. Marius dies. Sulla defeats Archelaus.
84. Sulla concludes a peace with Mithridates.
83. Sulla returns to Italy and prosecutes the war against the Marian faction. Second Mithridatic War.
82. Sulla victorious. He assumes the office of dictator.
78. Death of Sulla.
74. Third Mithridatic War begins.
73. Lucullus defeats Mithridates near Cyzicus. The war against Spartacus.
72. Assassination of Sertorius.
71. The flight of Mithridates into Armenia. Spartacus defeated and slain.
69. Tigranes defeated by Lucullus.
68. Pompey's War against the Pirates.
66. Pompey is entrusted with the Mithridatic War.
65. First conspiracy of Catiline.
63. Second conspiracy of Catiline, crushed by Cicero as consul.
70. Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus form the *First Triumvirate*.
58. Caesar's Gallic campaigns begin.
55. Caesars first expedition to Britain.
54. Caesar's second expedition to Britain.
53. Crassus defeated and slain by the Parthians.

51. Caesar subdues the Gauls.
49. Beginning of the *Civil War* between Pompey and Caesar,
48. Battle of Pharsalia. Death of Pompey.
47. The Alexandrine War. The Battle of Zela.
46. Battle of Thapsus.
45. Battle of Munda.
44. Assassination of Caesar.
43. Octavianus, Antonius, and Lepidus form the *Second Triumvirate.* Assassination of Cicero.

M. TULLI CICERONIS
ORATIO
—IN—
L. CATILINAM
PRIMA.

I.

1. Quo usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Quam diu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? Quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? Nihilne te nocturnum praesidium Palati, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora voltusque moverunt? Patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam horum omnium scientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? Quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consili ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris?

2. O tempora! O mores! Senatus haec intellegit, consul videt: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, fit publici consili particeps, notat et designat oculis ad caedem unum quemque nostrum. Nos autem, fortes viri, satis facere rei publicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina,

duci jussu consulis jam pridem oportebat; in te conferri pestem quam tu in nos [jam diu] machinaris. 3. An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei publicae privatus interfecit: Catilinam, orbem terrae caede atque incendiis vastare cupientem, nos consules perferemus? Nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, quod C. Servilius Ahala Sp. Maelium novis rebus studentem manu sua occidit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac re publica virtus, ut viri fortes acrioribus suppliciis civem perniciosum quam acerbissimum hostem coërcerent. Habemus senatus consultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave. Non deëst rei publicae consilium, neque auctoritas hujus ordinis: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus.

II.

4. Decrevit quondam senatus, ut L. Opimius consul videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet. Nox nulla intercessit: interfectus est propter quasdam seditionum suspiciones C. Gracchus, clarissimo patre, avo, majoribus; occisus est cum liberis M. Fulvius consularis. Simili senatus consulto C. Mario et L. Valerio consulibus est permissa res publica: num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C. Servilium praetorem [mors ac] rei publicae poena remorata est? At nos vicesimum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis. Habemus enim hujusce modi senatus consultum, verum inclusum in tabulis, tamquam in vagina reconditum, quo ex senatus consulto confestim te interfectum esse, Catilina, convenit. Vivis, et vivis non ad deponen-

dam, sed ad confirmandam audaciam. Cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem: cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri; sed jam me ipse inertiae nequitiaeque condemno. 5. Castra sunt in Italia contra populum Romanum in Etruriae faucibus conlocata: crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus; eorum autem castrorum imperatorem ducemque hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videmus, intestinam aliquam cotidie perniciem rei publicae molientem. Si te jam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici jussero, credo, erit verendum mihi ne non hoc potius omnes boni serius a me, quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat. Verum ego hoc, quod jam pridem factum esse oportuit, certa de causa nondum adducor ut faciam. Tum denique interficiere, cum jam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui similis inveniri poterit, qui id non jure factum esse fateatur. 6. Quam diu quisquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vives; et vives ita ut vivis, multis meis et firmis praesidiis oppressus, ne commovere te contra rem publicam possis. Multorum te etiam oculi et aures non sentientem, sicut adhuc fecerunt, speculabuntur atque custodient.

III.

Etenim quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius exspectes, si neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios, nec privata domus parietibus continere voces conjurationis [tuae] potest? si inlustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? Muta jam istam mentem: mihi crede, obliviscere caedis atque incendiorum. Teneris undique: luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia omnia, quae jam mecum licet recognoscas. 7. Meministine me ante diem XII. Kalendas Novembris

dicere in senatu, fore in armis certo die—qui dies futurus esset ante diem VI. Kal. Novembris—C. Manlium, audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae? Num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, tam atrox tamque incredibilis, verum—id quod multo magis est admirandum—dies? Dixi ego idem in senatu caedem te optimatium contulisse in ante diem V. Kalendas Novembris, tum cum multi principes civitatis Roma non tam sui conservandi quam tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causa profugerunt. Num infitiari potes te illo ipso die, meis praesidiis, mea diligentia circumclusum, commovere te contra rem publicam non potuisse, cum tu discessu ceterorum, nostra tamen qui remansissemus caede, te contentum esse dicebas? 8. Quid? cum te Praeneste Kalendis ipsis Novembribus occupaturum nocturno impetu esse confideres sensistine illam coloniam meo jussu [meis] praesidiis custodiis vigiliis esse munitam? Nihil agis, nihil moliris, nihil cogitas, quod non ego non modo audiam, sed etiam videam planeque sentiam.

IV.

Recognosce tandem mecum noctem illam superiorem: jam intelleges multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem quam te ad perniciem rei publicae. Dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios—non agam obscure—in M. Laecae domum; convenisse eodem compluris ejusdem amentiae scelerisque socios. Num negare audes? quid taces? convincam, si negas. Video enim esse hic in senatu quosdam, qui tecum una fuerunt. 9. O di immortales! ubinam gentium sumus? in qua urbe vivimus? quam rem publicam habe-

mus? Hic, hic sunt, in nostro numero, patres conscripti, in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, qui de nostro omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo de orbis terrarum exitio cogitent. Hos ego video [consul] et de republica sententiam rogo, et quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce volnero. Fuisti igitur apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina: distribuisti partis Italiae; statuisti quo quemque proficisci placeret; delegisti quos Romae relinqueres, quos tecum educeres; descripsisti urbis partis ad incendia: confirmasti te ipsum jam esse exiturum; dixisti paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego viverem. Reperti sunt duo equites Romani qui te ista cura liberarent, et sese illa ipsa nocte paulo ante lucem me in meo lectulo interfecturos esse pollicerentur. 10. Haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso, comperi: domum meam majoribus praesidiis munivi atque firmavi; exclusi eos quos tu ad me salutatum miseras, cum illi ipsi venissent, quos ego jam multis ac summis viris ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram.

V.

Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, perge quo coepisti. Egredere aliquando ex urbe: patent portae: proficiscere. Nimium diu te imperatorem tua illa Manliana castra desiderant. Educ tecum etiam omnis tuos; si minus, quam plurimos: purga urbem. Magno me metu liberabis, dum modo inter me atque te murus intersit. Nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam. 11. Magna dis immortalibus habenda est, atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, antiquissimo custodi hujus urbis,

gratia, quod hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem totiens jam effugimus. Non est saepius in uno homine summa salus periclitanda rei publicae. Quam diu mihi consuli designato, Catilina, insidiatus es, non publico me praesidio, sed privata diligentia defendi. Cum proximis comitiis consularibus me consulem in campo et competitores tuos interficere voluisti, compressi conatus tuos nefarios amicorum praesidio et copiis, nullo tumultu publice concitato: denique, quotienscumque me petisti, per me tibi obstiti, quamquam videbam perniciem meam cum magna calamitate rei publicae esse conjunctam. 12. Nunc jam aperte rem publicam universam petis: templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam [denique] totam ad exitium ac vastitatem vocas. Qua re, quoniam id quod est primum, et quod hujus imperi disciplinaeque majorum proprium est, facere nondum audeo, faciam id quod est ad severitatem lenius, et ad communem salutem utilius. Nam si te interfici jussero, residebit in re publica reliqua conjuratorum manus. Sin tu, quod te jam dudum hortor, exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciosa sentina rei publicae.

13. Quid est, Catilina? num dubitas id me imperante facere, quod jam tua sponte faciebas? Exire ex urbe jubet consul hostem. Interrogas me, num in exsilium? Non jubeo; sed, si me consulis, suadeo.

VI.

Quid est enim, Catilina, quod te jam in hac urbe delectare possit? in qua nemo est extra istam conjurationem

perditorum hominum qui te non metuat, nemo qui non oderit. Quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? Quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret in fama? quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus umquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore afuit? Cui tu adulescentulo, quem corruptelarum inlecebris inretisses, non aut ad audaciam ferrum aut ad libidinem facem praetulisti? 14. Quid vero? nuper cum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis domum vacuefecisses, nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus cumulasti? quod ego praetermitto et facile patior sileri, ne in hac civitate tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse aut non vindicata esse videatur. Praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnis impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties. Ad illa venio, quae non ad privatam ignominiam vitiorum tuorum, non ad domesticam tuam difficultatem ac turpitudinem, sed ad summam rem publicam atque ad omnium nostrum vitam salutemque pertinent. 15. Potestne tibi haec lux, Catilina, aut hujus caeli spiritus esse jucundus, cum scias horum esse neminem qui nesciat te pridie Kalendas Januarias Lepido et Tullo consulibus stetisse in comitio cum telo? manum consulum et principum civitatis interficiendorum causa paravisse? sceleri ac furori tuo non mentem aliquam aut timorem [tuum], sed fortunam populi Romani obstitisse? Ac jam illa omitto—neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa commissa—quotiens tu me designatum, quotiens consulem interficere conatus es! quot ego tuas petitiones, ita conjectas ut vitari posse non viderentur, parva quadam declinatione et (ut aiunt) corpore effugi! [Nihil agis,] nihil adsequeris, [nihil moliris,]

neque tamen conari ac velle desistis. 16. Quotiens tibi jam extorta est ista sica de manibus! quotiens vero excidit casu aliquo et elapsa est! [Tamen ea carere diutius non potes,] quae quidem quibus abs te initiata sacris ac devota sit nescio, quod eam necesse putas esse in consulis corpore defigere.

VII.

Nunc vero quae tua est ista vita? Sic enim jam tecum loquar, non ut odio permotus esse videar, quo debeo, sed ut misericordia, quae tibi nulla debetur. Venisti paulo ante in senatum. Quis te ex hac tanta frequentia, tot ex tuis amicis ac necessariis salutavit? Si hoc post hominum memoriam contigit nemini, vocis exspectas contumeliam, cum sis gravissimo judicio taciturnitatis oppressus? Quid, quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt? quod omnes consulares, qui tibi persaepe ad caedem constituti fuerunt, simul atque adsedisti, partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt, quo tandem animo tibi ferendum putas? 17. Servi (mehercule) mei si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt omnes cives tui, domum meam relinquendam putarem: tu tibi urbem non arbitraris? et, si me meis civibus injuria suspectum tam graviter atque offensum viderem, carere me aspectu civium quam infestis omnium oculis conspici mallem. Tu, cum conscientia scelerum tuorum agnoscas odium omnium justum et jam diu tibi debitum, dubitas quorum mentis sensusque volneras, eorum aspectum praesentiamque vitare? Si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui, neque eos ulla ratione placare posses, tu (opinor) ab eorum oculis aliquo

concederes. Nunc te patria, quae communis est parens omnium nostrum, odit ac metuit, et jam diu te nihil judicat nisi de parricidio suo cogitare: hujus tu neque auctoritatem verebere, nec judicium sequere, nec vim pertimesces?

18. Quae tecum, Catilina, sic agit, et quodam modo tacita loquitur: 'Nullum jam aliquot annis facinus exstitit nisi per te, nullum flagitium sine te: tibi uni multorum civium neces, tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera: tu non solum ad neglegendas leges et quaestiones, verum etiam ad evertendas perfringendasque valuisti. Superiora illa, quamquam ferenda non fuerunt, tamen, ut potui, tuli: nunc vero me totam esse in metu propter unum te, quicquid increpuerit Catilinam timeri, nullum videri contra me consilium iniri posse quod a tuo scelere abhorreat, non est ferendum. Quam ob rem discede, atque hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut tandem aliquando timere desinam.'

VIII.

19. Haec si tecum, ut dixi, patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat, etiam si vim adhibere non possit? Quid, quod tu te ipse in custodiam dedisti? quod vitandae suspitionis causa, ad M'. Lepidum te habitare velle dixisti? a quo non receptus etiam ad me venire ausus es, atque ut domi meae te adservarem rogasti. Cum a me quoque id responsum tulisses, me nullo modo posse isdem parietibus tuto esse tecum, qui magno in periculo essem quod isdem moenibus contineremur, ad Q. Metellum praetorem venisti:

a quo repudiatus ad sodalem tuum, virum optimum, M. Marcellum demigrasti; quem tu videlicet et ad custodiendum [te] diligentissimum et ad suspicandum sagacissimum et ad vindicandum fortissimum fore putasti. Sed quam longe videtur a carcere atque a vinculis abesse debere, qui se ipse jam dignum custodia judicarit? 20. Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, dubitas, si emori aequo animo non potes, abire in aliquas terras, et vitam istam, multis suppliciis justis debitisque ereptam, fugae solitudinique mandare?

'Refer' inquis 'ad senatum:' id enim postulas, et, si hic ordo placere decreverit te ire in exsilium, obtemperaturum te esse dicis. Non referam, id quod abhorret a meis moribus; et tamen faciam ut intellegas quid hi de te sentiant. Egredere ex urbe, Catilina; libera rem publicam metu; in exsilium, si hanc vocem exspectas, proficiscere. Quid est, Catilina? ecquid attendis? ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Patiuntur, tacent. Quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis? 21. At si hoc idem huic adulescenti optimo P. Sestio, si fortissimo viro M. Marcello dixissem, jam mihi consuli, hoc ipso in templo, senatus jure optimo vim et manus intulisset. De te autem, Catilina, cum quiescunt, probant: cum patiuntur, decernunt: cum tacent, clamant. Neque hi solum,—quorum tibi auctoritas est videlicet cara, vita vilissima,—sed etiam illi equites Romani, honestissimi atque optimi viri, ceterique fortissimi cives, qui circumstant senatum, quorum tu et frequentiam videre et studia perspicere et voces paulo ante exaudire potuisti. Quorum ego vix abs te jam diu manus ac tela contineo, eosdem facile adducam, ut te haec, quae

vastare jam pridem studes, relinquentem usque ad portas prosequantur.

IX.

22. Quamquam quid loquor? Te ut ulla res frangat? tu ut umquam te corrigas? tu ut ullam fugam meditere? tu ut exsilium cogites? Utinam tibi istam mentem di immortales duint! tametsi video, si mea voce perterritus ire in exsilium animum induxeris, quanta tempestas invidiae nobis — si minus in praesens tempus, recenti memoria scelerum tuorum, at in posteritatem—impendeat: sed est tanti, dum modo ista sit privata calamitas, et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur. Sed tu ut vitiis tuis commoveare, ut legum poenas pertimescas, ut temporibus rei publicae cedas, non est postulandum. Neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut pudor umquam a turpitudine aut metus a periculo aut ratio a furore revocarit. 23. Quam ob rem, ut saepe jam dixi, proficiscere; ac, si mihi inimico (ut praedicas) tuo conflare vis invidiam, recta perge in exsilium: vix feram sermones hominum si id feceris; vix molem istius invidiae, si in exsilium jussu consulis ieris, sustinebo. Sin autem servire meae laudi et gloriae mavis, egredere cum importuna sceleratorum manu: confer te ad Manlium, concita perditos civis, secerne te a bonis, infer patriae bellum, exsulta impio latrocinio, ut a me non ejectus ad alienos, sed invitatus ad tuos isse videaris.

24. Quamquam quid ego te invitem, a quo jam sciam esse praemissos qui tibi ad Forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati? cui sciam pactam et constitutam cum Manlio diem? a quo etiam aquilam illam argenteam quam

tibi ac tuis omnibus confido perniciosam ac funestam futuram, cui domi tuae sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse praemissam? Tu ut illa carere diutius possis, quam venerari ad caedem proficiscens solebas, a cujus altaribus saepe istam impiam dexteram ad necem civium transtulisti?

X.

25. Ibis tandem aliquando, quo te jam pridem ista tua cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa rapiebat. Neque enim tibi haec res adfert dolorem, sed quandam incredibilem voluptatem. Ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, fortuna servavit. Numquam tu non modo otium, sed ne bellum quidem nisi nefarium concupisti. Nanctus es ex perditis atque ab omni non modo fortuna verum etiam spe derelictis conflatam improborum manum. 26. Hic tu qua laetitia perfruere! quibus gaudiis exsultabis! quanta in voluptate bacchabere, cum in tanto numero tuorum neque audies virum bonum quemquam neque videbis! Ad hujus vitae studium meditati illi sunt qui feruntur labores tui,—jacere humi non solum ad obsidendum stuprum, verum etiam ad facinus obeundum; vigilare non solum insidiantem somno maritorum, verum etiam bonis otiosorum. Habes ubi ostentes tuam illam praeclaram patientiam famis, frigoris, inopiae rerum omnium, quibus te brevi tempore confectum esse senties. 27. Tantum profeci tum, cum te a consulatu reppuli, ut exsul potius temptare quam consul vexare rem publicam posses, atque ut id quod est a te scelerate susceptum, latrocinium potius quam bellum nominaretur.

XI.

Nunc, ut a me, patres conscripti, quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, percipite, quaeso, diligenter quae dicam, et ea penitus animis vestris mentibusque mandate. Etenim si mecum patria, quae mihi vita mea multo est carior, si cuncta Italia, si omnis res publica, loquatur: 'M. Tulli, quid agis? Tune eum, quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem exspectari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem conjurationis, evocatorem servorum et civium perditorum, exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur? Non hunc in vincula duci, non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis? 28. Quid tandem te impedit? Mosne majorum? At persaepe etiam privati in hac re publica perniciosos civis morte multaverunt. An leges, quae de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatae sunt? At numquam in hac urbe qui a re publica defecerunt civium jura tenuerunt. An invidiam posteritatis times? Praeclaram vero populo Romano refers gratiam, qui te hominem per te cognitum, nulla commendatione majorum, tam mature ad summum imperium per omnis honorum gradus extulit, si propter invidiae aut alicujus periculi metum salutem civium tuorum neglegis. 29. Sed si quis est invidiae metus, num est vehementius severitatis ac fortitudinis invidia quam inertiae ac nequitiae pertimescenda? An cum bello vastabitur Italia, vexabuntur urbes, tecta ardebunt, tum te non existimas invidiae incendio conflagraturum?'

XII.

His ego sanctissimis rei publicae vocibus, et eorum hominum qui hoc idem sentiunt mentibus, pauca respondebo. Ego, si hoc optimum factu judicarem, patres conscripti, Catilinam morte multari, unius usuram horae gladiatori isti ad vivendum non dedissem. Etenim si summi et clarissimi viri Saturnini et Gracchorum et Flacci et superiorum complurium sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, certe verendum mihi non erat ne quid hoc parricida civium interfecto invidiae mihi in posteritatem redundaret. Quod si ea mihi maxime impenderet, tamen hoc animo fui semper, ut invidiam virtute partam gloriam, non invidiam putarem. 30. Quamquam non nulli sunt in hoc ordine, qui aut ea quae imminent non videant, aut ea quae vident dissimulent: qui spem Catilinae mollibus sententiis aluerunt, conjurationemque nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt: quorum auctoritatem secuti multi non solum improbi, verum etiam imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent. Nunc intellego, si iste, quo intendit, in Manliana castra pervenerit, neminem tam stultum fore qui non videat conjurationem esse factam, neminem tam improbum qui non fateatur. Hoc autem uno interfecto, intellego hanc rei publicae pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse. Quod si se ejecerit, secumque suos eduxerit, et eodem ceteros undique conlectos naufragos adgregarit, exstinguetur atque delebitur non modo haec tam adulta rei publicae pestis, verum etiam stirps ac semen malorum omnium.

XIII.

31. Etenim jam diu, patres conscripti, in his periculis conjurationis insidiisque versamur, sed nescio quo pacto omnium scelerum ac veteris furoris et audaciae maturitas in nostri consulatus tempus erupit. Quod si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, videbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus cura et metu esse relevati; periculum autem residebit, et erit inclusum penitus in venis atque in visceribus rei publicae. Ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi, cum aestu febrique jactantur, si aquam gelidam biberint, primo relevari videntur, deinde multo gravius vehementiusque adflictantur; sic hic morbus, qui est in re publica, relevatus istius poena, vehementius reliquis vivis ingravescet. 32. Qua re secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, unum in locum congregentur, muro denique [id] (quod saepe jam dixi) discernantur a nobis: desinant insidiari domi suae consuli, circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare: sit denique inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque quid de re publica sentiat. Polliceor hoc vobis, patres conscripti, tantam in nobis consulibus fore diligentiam, tantam in vobis auctoritatem, tantam in equitibus Romanis virtutem, tantam in omnibus bonis consensionem, ut Catilinae profectione omnia patefacta, inlustrata, oppressa, vindicata esse videatis.

33. Hisce ominibus, Catilina, cum summa rei publicae salute, cum tua peste ac pernicie, cumque eorum exitio qui se tecum omni scelere parricidioque junxerunt, proficiscere ad impium bellum ac nefarium. Tu, Juppiter, qui isdem quibus haec urbs auspiciis [a Romulo] es con-

stitutus, quem Statorem hujus urbis atque imperi vere nominamus, hunc et hujus socios a tuis ceterisque templis, a tectis urbis ac moenibus, a vita fortunisque civium [omnium] arcebis, et homines bonorum inimicos, hostis patriae, latrones Italiae, scelerum foedere inter se ac nefaria societate conjunctos, aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis.

THE CONSPIRACY OF CATILINE.

Lucius Sergius Catilina was a man of noble birth, but of the most vicious character. From his earliest youth he took pleasure in vice and crime. He was daring and cunning; covetous, and yet prodigal; violent in his passions; immoderately ambitious. He was always a terror to constituted authority, but his want of practical sagacity saved the state on more than one occasion. He first came into notice as a zealous and cruel partizan of Sulla. He held the office of praetor in B.C. 68. He was governor of Africa in B.C. 67. He was a candidate for the consulship for the year 65, but he was disqualified by an impeachment for oppression in his government of Africa. Thereupon he formed a project with Piso and Autronius to murder the consuls Torquatus and Cotta in the Capitol on the 1st of January. This scheme miscarried, as Catiline himself gave the signal prematurely before a sufficient number of his associates had assembled. He was not disheartened by the failure, but at once set to work to organize a more extensive conspiracy. This second plot was the famous Conspiracy of Catiline.

There were at this time many men in Rome, especially among the younger nobility, who had lost their fortunes, and to whom was welcome any change that might relieve their desperate condition. Among these were some of senatorian rank,—P. Cornelius Lentulus, P. Autronius, L. Cassius Longinus, C. Cethegus, P. Sulla and S. Sulla (nephews of the dictator), L. Vargunteius, Q. Annius, M. Porcius Laeca, L. Bestia, Q. Curius. The equestrian order was represented

by M. Fulvius Nobilior, L. Statilius, P. Gabinius, C. Cornelius. The purpose of Catiline's new scheme was to overturn the government and to make himself supreme. The time seemed opportune. The regular armies of Italy were abroad. Pompey was at a distance. The senate was in a state of careless security. Sulla's veteran soldiers who had wasted their possessions in wanton luxury were eager for another civil war. By promising to some an absolution of their debts, to others the death of their enemies, to others abundance of plunder, Catiline made himself strong. He determined to make use of the consulship as a stepping-stone to power. He intrigued to have a confederate of his—C. Antonius—elected as his colleague. After an exciting canvass Cicero was elected by a large majority with Antonius as associate. Catiline's fury was great. He exerted himself more than ever in the prosecution of his secret designs. He levied troops in various parts of Italy. He established a camp near Faesulae in Etruria under Manlius, one of Sulla's veterans, a bold and experienced officer. Meanwhile Cicero was apprised of all the details of the conspiracy as soon as they were formed. The indiscreet and almost indifferent Q. Curius, one of the conspirators, made a confidante of his mistress, Fulvia, and she could not withhold her secret information from the consul.

The senate so long irresolute was at length roused to action. Cicero and his colleague were granted absolute power by the passing of the decree "that the consuls should take care that the republic received no harm." In B. C. 63 Catiline offered himself again for the consulship of the following year. Through the exertions of Cicero he was again defeated. He then determined on an immediate outbreak. The conspirators met on Nov. 6th at the house of M. Laeca

to mature their plans. Catiline was to put himself at the head of the troops in Etruria. Lentulus, Cassius, and Cethegus were to manage the arrangements in the city. Rome was to be fired in several places, and all the foes of the conspirators were to be massacred. The prelude to the carnival of blood was to be the murder of Cicero in his bed in the early morning by Vargunteius and Cornelius; but this part of the plot was frustrated through the agency of Fulvia. On the 8th of November Cicero called the senators together in the temple of Jupiter Stator in the Capitol, where the senate met only in times of public peril. Catiline had the effrontery to attend this meeting. Cicero, filled with indignation at the presence of the arch-plotter, broke out in extemporaneous invective against him and disclosed the whole course of the villain's treason. This remarkable speech, one of the most notable and vigorous of Cicero's many splendid productions, was afterwards written down by the consular orator in its present form.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ORATION.

PROPOSITIO.

I. The orator inveighs against Catiline on account of his obstinacy, his audacity, his folly. He deplores the age and its principles. He proves by the examples of T. Gracchus and Maelius that plotters should be slain.

II. Other examples,—C. Gracchus, Fulvius, Saturninus, Servilius. He accuses himself of remissness and criminality in allowing Catiline to live. But he is to live for a while only, and under surveillance. The senatorial decree is to be suspended until the conspirator's guilt is acknowledged by all.

III. He exhorts Catiline to change his purpose. He cites proofs of Catiline's guilt.

IV. He confounds the traitor by disclosing all the details of his nefarious plans.

HORTATIO.

V. He orders Catiline to depart from the city and to join his confederates. The plots against the consul have been thwarted: now the state is attacked.

VI. All good men fear and hate Catiline on account of the baseness of his private life and the infamy of his public career.

VII. The conduct of the senators on Catiline's appearance in the assembly. Catiline's country pleads with him to depart.

VIII. The senate by its silence approves the exhortation to depart. The Roman Knights and other citizens surrounding the senate are anxious for Catiline's departure.

IX. Catiline is to depart, and to bring unpopularity upon Cicero if he chooses. He will depart, since he has made all arrangements for so doing.

X. Catiline's natural baseness and evil courses. His defeat as a candidate for the consulship has made him from a conspirator into a public enemy.

PERORATIO.

XI. The state remonstrates against the leniency of the consul.

XII. It is better to drive Catiline into exile, for then the conspiracy will be brought to a head. His immediate death would only allay the evil for a short time.

XIII. The orator beseeches the senators to allow the conspirators to depart, and he implores Jupiter to ward off the threatened calamities and to punish the foes of the state.

NOTES.

I

Quo usque, 'How long, pray, wilt thou abuse our patience?

Quem ad finem: this is almost equivalent to *quam diu* and *quo usque*.

Praesidium Palati: the Palatine was the most central of the seven hills of Rome and was one of the strongest positions in the city. On the present occasion it was guarded to prevent its being seized by the conspirators.

Trace the history of our word '*palace*' back to *Palatium*.

Urbis vigiliae: whenever there was alarm or disturbance in the city the senate instructed the inferior magistrates to guard the various streets with armed forces.

Hic munitissimus etc. The senate usually met in the *Curia Hostilia*, but in exigencies like the present it was convened in some strongly fortified or consecrated place. The place referred to here was the temple of Jupiter Stator in the Capitol. Some locate this temple at the foot of the Palatine.

Ora voltusque: is this a case of *hendiadys*?

Constrictam teneri: literally, 'is held firmly grasped.'

Proxima: Nov. 7th. *Superiore*: Nov. 6th.

Publici consili particeps, 'a sharer in the public deliberations.'

Fortes viri: ironical.

Satis facere rei publicae, 'to do our duty to the republic.'

Jussu consulis: about three weeks before this, on Oct. 21st, the senate had armed the consuls with special powers by the formal decree issued in times of peril: *Videant consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat.* Under this decree Catiline might have been put to death.

An vero, etc. This form of question is really the double question with the first part omitted,—'(am I wrong) or, indeed, did that very illustrious man,' etc.

P. Scipio: for the historical references consult in the Index of Proper Names the articles on Scipio, Gracchus, Ahala, Maelius.

Privatus: the office of *pontifex maximus* was not a magistracy. Perhaps, moreover, Scipio had not yet been made *pontifex.*

Nam illa, etc, 'for I pass over those more ancient instances such as how,' etc.

Novis rebus studentem, 'plotting revolution.'

Fuit, fuit: *epizeuxis.*

Senatus consultum: the decree mentioned above giving the consuls absolute power.

Vehemens et grave: *vehemens* refers to its effect on Catiline; *grave,* to the powers it gave the consuls.

Consules: who was Cicero's colleague?

II.

Decrevit: *decretum* emphasizes the *purport* of the *consultum.*

L. Opimius: for historical allusions in this chapter consult Index of Proper Names.

Quasdam suspiciones: notice the very mild language of the orator in reference to the Gracchi: cf. *mediocriter* in Chap. I.

Clarissimo patre: his father had been consul and had enjoyed triumphs.

Avo: Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, was the daughter of Scipio Africanus who defeated Hannibal.

Mors ac: Barker suggests *mortem* and changes the preceding accusatives to genitives. The difficulty with the present reading is in making *num poena remorata est* mean 'did punishment fail to overtake?'

Vicesimum diem: strictly, the 19th.

Convenit: perfect tense.

Patres conscripti: what is the origin of this phrase?

Castra sunt, etc., referring to the camp of Manlius in the mountain-defiles near Faesulae in Etruria.

Imperatorem: Catiline.

Atque adeo, 'yea even.'

Credo, etc. A difficult sentence—'I shall not, I dare say, have to fear lest all good men assert that I have done this too late' etc.

The meaning is—'of course I shall be charged with cruelty rather than with dilatoriness.'

Certa de causa: See Chap. XII. There the orator tells us that he feared that Catiline would be regarded as an injured man if he were punished too early, and that the conspiracy would not be crushed by the death of Catiline alone.

Interficiere: another reading is *interficiam te*.

Tui similis: the genitive of internal resemblance.

Multorum: chiefly Fulvia.

Fecerunt: this verb does duty for the perfect tenses of the verbs that follow. Compare the same use of the English verb 'to do.'

III.

Privata domus: the house of Laeca.

Inlustrantur: this verb and *erumpunt* refer to *tenebris* and *parietibus* respectively.

Quae....recognoscas: according to the Latin conception *licet* has for subject the clause *quae jam mecum recognoscas*. *Licet* frequently introduces a subjunctive of concession, but the present expression is not concessive.

Ante diem etc. This peculiar construction may be explained thus:—originally its form was *die duodecimo ante Kalendas*: then by a transposition of *ante* it became *ante die duodecimo Kalendas*: then the position of *ante* led to the corruption, *ante diem duodecimum Kalendas*. In dates, therefore, the phrase

ante diem (a.d.) with an ordinal is followed by an accusative like a preposition, and the whole phrase itself may be governed by another preposition, as below, *in ante diem* etc.

The dates of the chapter are, in their order, Oct. 21st, Oct. 27th, Oct. 28th, Nov. 1st.

C. Manlium : subject of *fore.*

Ego idem : *īdem* (masc.) is best rendered, 'also.'

Multi principes: many of the principal men had left the city because they feared death at the hands of Catiline. Crassus had received a threatening letter advising him to depart.

Sui conservandi : various explanations of this construction have been given. (1) "With the gen. of pers. pronouns—*mei tui*, *sui*—the *participle* ends in-*di* without reference to number or gender." (2) "The *gerund* usually governs the same case as the verb, but sometimes by virtue of its substantive nature it governs the gen., especially the gen. of pers. pronouns,—*mei*, *tui*, *sui*." (3) "The gen. of the *gerund* is used, like a noun, with the gen. of an object agreeing neither in gender nor in number; here *sui* is really the gen. sing. neut. of *suus.*"

Cum tu etc., 'when you said that although the others had departed you would nevertheless be satisfied with the slaughter of us who had remained.'

Nostra qui : the antecedent of *qui* is contained in *nostra.*

Praeneste : this was one of the strongest fortresses in Italy and would have been of incalculable use to Catiline in the war.

Sensistine : notice that here the enclitic *ne* has its original negative force.

Coloniam : it was one of Sulla's military colonies.

Praesidiis etc.: *praesidiis*, on the walls; *custodiis*, at the gates; *vigiliis*, the night-watch.

Nihil agis, etc. An oft-quoted example of climax.

IV.

Noctem illam: Nov. 6th, called below *priore nocte.*

Inter falcarios, 'into the street of the scythe-makers.'

In senatu quosdam: the names of eleven senators are given.

Gentium: partitive genitive with *ubinam*.

Nostro omnium: a genitive may be used in apposition with a possessive.

Atque adeo, 'and indeed.'

Distribuisti etc. Sallust tells us that Manlius was to go to Faesulae, Septimius to the Picene territory, C. Julius to Apulia.

Delegisti etc. Lentulus was to manage affairs in the city; Statilius and Gabinius were to start the conflagration; Cethegus was to kill Cicero.

Dixisti paulum etc., 'you told them that even then you had a little cause of delay.'

Duo equites: Cornelius and Vargunteius.

Paulo ante lucem: distinguished Romans held their levees and received their clients early in the morning. The assassins were to visit Cicero at this time.

Comperi: the information came from Curius through the agency of Fulvia.

Salutatum: the supine with a verb of motion to denote purpose.

Id temporis: *id*, adverbial acc.; *temporis*, partitive genitive.

V.

Manliana castra: in Etruria.

Si minus, etc., 'if not all, as many as possible.'

Non feram, etc. Anthon makes *feram* refer to the orator as a *man; patiar*, as a citizen; *sinam*, as a magistrate. It is more likely oratorical tautology.

Jovi Statori. This temple is said to have been erected to Jupiter Stator by Romulus in accordance with a vow made at the time of a severe engagement between the Romans and the Sabines. Jupiter was invoked at a critical juncture by the Romans and the god interposed and stayed their flight (*Stator*, *sto*.)

In uno homine: the orator refers to himself.

Consuli designato. The consular elections usually took place in July or August. The newly-elected magistrates were called *consules designati* until they were installed on Jan. 1st. The elections this year, on account of the disturbed state of the city, were postponed till Oct. 22nd.

In campo: the consular elections were held in the *Campus Martius*.

Competitores: Silanus and Murena were elected.

Nunc jam, 'now at length.'

Id quod est primum. 'that which first suggests itself,'—capital punishment.

Hujus imperi: (1) 'this government;' (2) 'this consular office;' (3) 'this supreme power;' conferred on the consuls by the special decree.

Sentina rei publicae, 'foul political rabble.' Anthon takes *rei publicae* as a dative with *perniciosa*.

Num in exsilium. The special decree gave Cicero power to send Catiline into exile, but many would have regarded such action as a tyrannical abuse of the exceptional authority.

What is meant by *ignis et aquae interdictio?*

VI.

Domesticae turpitudinis: he had murdered his brother and his son.

Privatarum rerum: this probably refers to his private life out of his family.

Haeret in fama: the old reading *haeret infamiae* is doubtful Latin.

Facinus: a bold, daring deed; *flagitium*, a wicked, disgraceful action.

Novis nuptiis. Catiline is said to have poisoned his first wife and to have murdered his son by a former marriage in order to remove all obstacles in the way of his union with Aurelia Orestilla.

Incredibili scelere: this probably refers to the murder of

his son mentioned above. Several editors make the allusion refer to Catiline's infamous relations with an illegitimate daughter of his.

Tanti facinoris immanitas, 'a crime of such enormity.'

Proximis Idibus: Nov. 13th. Money was lent and called in and interest paid on the Kalends and Ides of every month.

In March, July, October, and May
The Ides were on the 15th day.

In other months the Ides fell on the 13th.

Difficultatem: financial difficulties.

Pridie Kalendas etc. The 31st of Dec. 66 B.C. The new consuls, Cotta and Torquatus, were installed on Jan. 1st, 65 B.C. It was the intention of Catiline to murder the new magistrates at their inauguration. The plot was divulged and the arrangements were postponed till Feb. 5th. Catiline's precipitation led to the failure of the second attempt.

Lepido et Tullo: consuls for 66 B.C.

Cum telo: it was unlawful to carry a weapon into the *comitium*, the *forum*, or the *senate-house*.

Non mentem aliquam, 'no change of purpose.'

Neque enim etc., 'for neither are thy deeds obscure nor are they few in number.' Some editions have *post commissa*, 'deeds subsequently committed.'

Petitiones: this word and *declinatio* are gladiatorial terms. In the Second Speech the orator styles Catiline, 'that gladiator.'

Quae quidem etc., 'I know not indeed by what sacred rites it has been consecrated and devoted by thee that thou should'st think it necessary to plunge it in the body of the consul.'

VII.

Quae nulla, 'none of which:' "Numbers and words of quantity including the whole of anything take a case in agreement and not the partitive genitive."

Necessariis: used of any intimate private relationship and not confined to relatives alone.

Quid, quod=*quid dicam de hoc quod.*

Ista subsellia etc., 'those seats near you were left empty.' When Catiline entered the assembly he was received in silence and the senators abandoned the benches near him.

Nudam atque inanem: one of Cicero's doublets.

Servi: account for the odd position.

Isto pacto, 'so much.'

Urbem: why accusative?

Injuria, 'unjustly'—an adverb.

Aliquo, 'some whither,' 'somewhere'—an adverb.

Odit: what is the tense?

Tacita: referring to *patria.* Observe the *oxymoron* in *tacita loquitur.*

Civium neces: during the proscriptions of Sulla.

Sociorum. Catiline, in 67 B.C., was propraetor in Africa, where he was guilty of the most oppressive extortion. On his return to Rome he was impeached for mal-administration, but he escaped by bribing his accuser, Clodius, and by corrupting the very judges.

Me totam etc. *Me* represents *patria*, so *totam* is feminine. These three infinite phrases constitute the subject of *est ferendum.*

Quicquid increpuerit, 'whatever noise may have been made'='at the least noise.'

VIII.

In custodiam: when a Roman was under suspicion, in order to make the public believe him innocent he would place himself in the custody of some distinguished citizen until his guilt or innocence was judicially proven.

Ad me venire ausus es: the most impudent of Catiline's numberless audacious acts.

Qui....essem: subjunctive, as *qui=cum ego.*

Virum optimum: ironical. So with *videlicet*

Emori: the common reading is *morari*.

Id quod abhorret etc. Cicero was averse to harsh measures. He knew that Catiline would be certainly condemned if the matter were formally referred to the senate.

Hanc vocem: the word *exsilium*.

P. Sestio: Cicero had occasion subsequently to defend both of these men. In B.C. 56 was delivered the oration *Pro Sestio;* and in B.C. 46 the *Pro Marcello*,—which was rather a speech of thanks to Caesar than a defence.

This Marcellus must not be confounded with the man of the same name mentioned above.

Vim et manus, 'violent hands:' apparently a case of *hendiadys*.

Cum tacent, clamant: a species of *oxymoron*.

Quorum....vilissima. Catiline pretended that he respected the authority of the senate while at the same time he was plotting the destruction of many individual members of that body.

Qui circumstant senatum. A guard of Roman Knights surrounded the temple of Jupiter Stator to prevent an expected attack of the conspirators.

Voces: the patriotic shouts and the clamorous invectives of the excited citizens assembled.

Eosdem facile etc., 'I shall easily induce these same men to escort you even to the gates if you leave these scenes which you have long been eager to lay waste.'

When a man went into voluntary exile it was customary for his friends to accompany him to the city gates. Catiline is to be escorted into exile by a crowd of his foes glad at their deliverance.

IX.

Ut ulla res frangat: supply with Anthon *sperandumne sit fore*.

Duint: archaic form of *dent*. This form is used in solemn or in comic language.

The verb with *utinam* is present, as the wish is conceived as *possible.*

Si minus, 'if not.'

Sed est tanti, 'but it is worth the while;'—*tanti,* genitive of value.

Privata sit: the patriotic orator, to save his country, is willing that calamity should fall upon his own head.

Recta: supply *via.*

Sermones: censures.

Meae laudi: Cicero says that he will endure public odium if Catiline goes into exile: that he will acquire renown if Catiline goes to Manlius.

Latrocinio: opposed to *justum bellum.*

Forum Aurelium: the word *Forum*—market-place—was applied to the rural market-towns where the praetor held court. This town was on the Aurelian Way about 50 miles from Rome.

Pactam diem: why is *dies* fem. here?

Aquilam: it is said that Marius had used this eagle in the Cimbrian War. Catiline in the city made his soldiers swear by it; and on the battle-field he himself fell beside it.

The silver eagle was the main standard of the Roman legion. As it was reverenced by the soldiers, the orator aptly gives it a *sacrarium* at the house of Catiline.

Tu ut illa etc. We may follow Anthon again and supply *credendumne sit fore.*

X.

Haec res. Some editors make this refer to Catiline's departure into exile; while others, with more force, apply it to Catiline's efforts against his country.

Non modo otium, 'to say nothing about leisure.'

Ab omni etc. *Ab* governs *fortuna* and *spe,* the whole compound phrase depending on *derelictis.*

Conflatam: a metaphor from molten metal.

Ad hujus..tui, 'for the zealous pursuit of such a life as this those labors of yours, as they are called, have been engaged in.'

Bonis otiosorum: the common reading is *occisorum*, referring to those slain during the proscriptions of Sulla.

Habes ubi etc., 'you have an excellent opportunity of showing.'

A consulatu reppuli: Catiline had missed the consulship mainly through the exertions of Cicero.

Exsul: observe the *paronomasia* or play on the words *exsul* and *consul.*

XI.

Querimoniam: regarding his want of energy, or his ill-advised clemency.

Detester ac deprecer, 'to remove by earnest protest and solemn disavowal.'

Evocatorem: a technical term for the public officer who was sent in times of emergency to summon for active service the *emeriti* and the military colonists.

Mosne majorum: notice the three grounds of excuse that are here brushed aside:—(1) *mos majorum*, (2) *leges*, (3) *invidia posteritatis.*

At, 'well, but.'

Etiam privati: Scipio Nasica, for example.

An leges: the *Lex Porcia* enjoined that no one should bind, scourge, or kill a Roman citizen; the *Lex Sempronia* ordained that sentence of death should not be passed on a Roman citizen without the order of the people.

Rogatae sunt. *Rogare legem* strictly means 'to ask the people about the passing of a bill' (*rogatio*). Here the phrase must mean 'to enact a law.'

Praeclarum: ironical.

Per te cognitum. Cicero often referred with pride to the fact that he was a *novus homo*, *i.e.*, one whose ancestors had not held any curule office in the state.

Tam mature. Another frequent boast of the orator's was

that he had obtained the principal offices of state in the earliest possible year. The years fixed by the *Lex Annalis* for the different positions were: for the quaestorship, 31st.; for the aedileship, 37th.; for the praetorship, 40th.; for the consulship, 43rd.

Conflagraturum: notice the force of the prefix, 'burn up.'

XII.

Vocibus: *et* connects *vocibus* with *mentibus*. *Mentibus* here means 'secret thoughts.'

Etenim, 'and (I say so) for.'

Maxime, 'as much as you please.'

Tamen hoc etc., 'still I have always been of such a disposition as to regard odium gained by manly action as glory not odium.

Regie, 'tyrannically.' *Rex* and its derivatives acquired this taint from the detestable oppression of the last Roman King, Tarquinius Superbus.

In perpetuum, 'for ever.'

Tam adulta pestis: the full-grown conspiracy.

XIII.

Jam diu: for three years.

Nescio quo pacto, 'in some manner.'

Erupit: a metaphor from a bursting ulcer.

Latrocinio: *latrones*,—abstract for concrete.

In visceribus, 'in the vital parts.'

Aestu febrique, 'with a raging fever'—*hendiadys.*

Praetoris urbani: this officer administered justice in the city. The revolutionists had more than once by open intimidation tried to effect a miscarriage of justice.

Patefacta etc.: the words go in pairs,—'made plain and clear, checked and punished.'

Juppiter: in this sentence the god and his temple are identified.

Arcebis: future, for mild imperative.

INDEX

OF

PROPER NAMES.

Ahala: *Caius Servilius Ahāla*, the master of the horse during the dictatorship of Cincinnatus. He slew Spurius Maelius in the forum because the latter, having been accused of aiming at regal power, refused to appear before the dictator.

Aurelius, a, um, adj. *Aurelian*. The town of *Forum Aurelium* was on the *Aurelia Via* in Etruria.

Catilina, ae, m. The early part of Catiline's career has been already described. After he was driven from Rome by the eloquence of Cicero he joined Manlius in Etruria. In the battle fought near Pistoria against the republican troops Catiline's forces were routed and he himself fell fighting bravely.

Etruria, ae, f. A district of Italy lying north and west of the Tiber.

Flaccus: *Marcus Fulvius Flaccus*, a friend of the Gracchi, was consul in 125 B.C. He was one of the triumvirs charged with the execution of the agrarian law of Tib. Gracchus. In 121 he lost his life along with C. Gracchus.

Fulvius: see *Flaccus*.

Gracchus: (1) *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus*, the son of Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio Africanus Major. (2) *Caius Sempronius Gracchus*, brother of No. 1. The Gracchi made it their main object to ameliorate the condition of the Roman poor. Their attempts at agrarian reform cost them their lives. The elder brother was slain in a conflict between his followers and a party of nobles under Scipio Nasica. Caius was slain a few years later in an affray with the consul Opimius.

Italia, ae, f. *Italy.*

Januarius, a, um, adj. [from *Janus*].

Mensis Januarius, the month of January.

Juppiter, Jovis, m. *Jupiter*, the King of the gods.

Kalendae, arum, f. pl. The first day of the Roman month.

Laeca: *Marcus Porcius Laeca*, one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

Lepidus: *Manius Lepidus*, consul with Tullus in 66, the year in which Cicero was praetor.

Maelius: *Spurius Maelius*, a distinguished plebeian knight who in the great famine at Rome in 440 B.C. bought up corn in Etruria and sold it to the poor at a low price. This exposed him to the hatred of the ruling class and he was accused of aiming at regal power and slain, at the command of the dictator Cincinnatus, by Ahala.

Manlius: *Caius Manlius*, one of Catiline's accomplices. He levied troops for Catiline in the country districts and established a camp in Etruria. He commanded the right wing of the rebel forces in the final contest near Pistoria.

Manlianus, a, um, adj. *Of Manlius.*

Marcellus: (1) *Marcus Marcellus*, an accomplice of Catiline's; (2) *Marcus Claudius Marcellus*, an intimate friend of Cicero. He was consul in 51. He was a staunch republican and a bitter enemy of Caesar. After the battle of Pharsalia he went into voluntary exile. He was pardoned by Caesar two years later on the intercession of the senate. Cicero returned thanks to Caesar in the oration *Pro Marcello.*

Marius: *Caius Marius*, the illustrious Roman commander, the conqueror of Jugurtha and of the Teutones and Cimbri. He was seven times consul.

Metellus: *Quintus Caecilius Metellus Celer*, praetor in 63, the year of Cicero's consulship. He was sent by the consul to raise an army against Catiline in the Gallic and Picene territories. He was consul in 60.

Novembris, e, adj. *Of November.*

Opimius: *Lucius Opīmius*, a Roman nobleman who as consul crushed C. Gracchus.

Palatium, i, n. [root pa in *pasco*] One of the seven hills of Rome.

Praeneste, is, n. and f., now, *Palestrina* a city of Latium about 20 miles S.E. of Rome.

Roma, ae, f. *Rome.*

Romanus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*

Romulus, i, m. *Rōmŭlus* the founder and the first King of Rome, called *Quirinus* after death.

Saturninus: *Lucius Saturnīnus*, the celebrated demagogue, a violent partisan of Marius. In the year 100 Marius was consul, Glaucia was praetor, and Saturninus was tribune. Toward the close of this year there was a struggle between Glaucia and the upright Memmius for the consulship. Memmius was murdered by Saturninus and Glaucia, whom the senate straightway declared public enemies. They took refuge in the Capitol, but being driven therefrom they were pelted to death by the mob in the senate-house.

Scipio: *Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasīca*, chiefly known as the leader of the senate in the murder of Tib. Gracchus.

Servilius: *Caius Servīlius Glaucia*, praetor 100 B.C., the principal supporter of Saturninus. [See *Saturninus* above.]

Sestius: *Publius Sestius*, quaestor B.C. 63. He was tribune in 57 and took an active part in securing Cicero's recall from banishment. Several years later Cicero defended his friend from a malicious attack in one of his longest speeches *Pro Sestio.*

Tullius: *Marcus Tullius Cicero.*

Tullus: the colleague of Lepidus in the consulship of 66 B.C.

Valerius: *Lucius Valerius Flaccus*, consul in 100 with C. Marius. Flaccus was put to death by Fimbria in Asia in the Mithridatic war.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

I.

(*From Toronto University Examination Papers.*)

1. Give dates of Cicero's birth and death.

2. Mention some of the principal events in Cicero's life, and the dates of the years in which he held the several magistracies.

3. What other celebrated Roman orators? Give dates.

4. What were the circumstances of Cicero's banishment and recall?

5. Give an account of Cicero's conduct in the war between Caesar and Pompey.

6. Where was Cicero born? What other person of note was born there?

7. Under what masters did Cicero study?

8. What offices did Cicero hold before the consulship? What orations did he pronounce during the time in which he held them?

9. On what occasions did Cicero reside out of Italy?

10. At what age and in what cause did Cicero commence his public career?

11. Mention briefly the circumstances attending the death of Cicero.

12. Examine briefly the oratorical style of Cicero.

13. Briefly examine the statement: "Cicero was the first of the second order of great minds."

14. Why was the term *novus homo* applied to him?

15. Define fully the place which he occupies in Roman literature.

16. Give a brief account of the *political* life of Cicero.

17. To what does Cicero thus allude:

"Recte, igitur, Magnus ille noster, me audiente, posuit in judicio . . . . rempublicam nostram justissimas huic municipio gratias agere posse quod ex eo duo sui conservatores exstitissent."

18. Show that Cicero purified the Latin language morally as well as æsthetically.

(See Browne's Roman Literature, p. 278.)

19. In what sense is the saying true, "he bore none of his calamities like a man, but his death?"

20. Examine the statement of Quintilian: "Cicero combined the force of Demosthenes, the copiousness of Plato, and the elegance of Isocrates."

21. What unconstitutional act was the ruin of Cicero?

22. "M. Tullius Cicero was born on the 3rd of January, B.C. 106, according to the Roman calendar, *at that epoch nearly three months in advance of the true time.*" Explain words in italics.

23. Under what circumstances did Cicero obtain the province of Cilicia?

II.

(*Based mainly on Cruttwell's Roman Literature.*)

1. "The more truly free a nation is, the greater will its oratory be." Apply this statement to the Roman eloquence of Cicero's time.

2. "This great man was the first orator as he was the greatest statesman of his time." Does this remark, made regarding Cato, apply with equal force to Cicero?

3. "One of the great peculiarities of ancient eloquence was the frequent opportunity afforded for self-recommendation or self-praise." What do you say of Cicero's egotism?

4. "Few of Rome's greatest orators died in their beds." Was this a mere coincidence? Apply the statement to Cicero's manner of death.

5. Who was Cicero's great rival in oratory?

6. What is meant by *the Asiatic style* of eloquence? Name one Greek, one Roman, and one Englishman, who leaned towards this style.

7. "Some of Cicero's speeches are *deliberative*, others *judicial*, others *descriptive*, others *personal*." What about the Catilinarian speeches?

8. "In invective Cicero does not appear at his happiest." State the reason.

9. "He was pre-eminently fitted for the oratory of panegyric." Name one or two of his most famous panegyrics.

10. "Raillery, banter, sarcasm, jest, irony light and grave, the whole artillery of wit, is always at his command." Is there much of this in the speeches against Catiline ?

11. "His *wordiness* is of all his faults the most seductive and the most conspicuous." What name did Cicero receive on account of his turgidity ?

12. "It seems that after Cicero oratory had lost the fountain of its life." Is there any way of accounting for this ?

13. In what work does Cicero attempt to reduce eloquence to a science ?

14. In what speech does Cicero give a graphic description of the character of Catiline ? (*Pro Caelio*).

III.

1. Sketch the history of the first plot of Catiline.

2. What were the leading causes of the great conspiracy ?

3. Name the principal conspirators and describe the part played by each.

4. What circumstances favored the growth of the plot ?

5. When was the *First Speech* delivered ? Where ?

6. Make a brief synopsis of the speech.

7. What comparison does Cicero make between Catiline and Gracchus ?

8. With what special powers were the consuls armed at the time of the crisis ?

9. Why was Catiline not arrested and put to death when the proofs of his guilt were plain ?

10. Trace through three stages the growth of the Roman system of banishment.

11. Name the principal laws that were enacted concerning the punishment of Roman citizens.

12. What was the technical phrase for *homo per se cognitus?*

13. *Per omnes gradus honorum.* Name them.

VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a	active
abl	ablative
acc	accusative
adj	adjective
adv	adverb
cf	compare
com. gen	common gender
comp	compa ative degree
conj	conjunction
dat	dative
def	defective
dem	demonstrative
dep	deponent
dim	diminutive
f	feminine
fr	from
freq	frequentative
gen	genitive
imperat	imperative
impers	impersonal
inc	inceptive
inch	inchoative
ind	indicative
indecl	indeclinable
indef	indefinite
inf	infinitive
intens	intensive
interj	interjection
interrog	interrogative
m	masculine
n	neuter
nom	nominative
num	numeral
part	participle
pa	participial adjective
pass	passive
perf	perfect
pl	plural
pluperf	pluperfect
pos	positive degree
poss	possessive
prep	preposition
pres	present
pret	preteritive
pron	pronoun
rel	relative
semi-dep	semi-deponent
sing	singular
subj	subjunctive
sup	superlative degree
voc	vocative

The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, after the verbs, denote the conjugation. When only the figures are given, the conjugation is regular.

A.

ā, ab, abs, prep. with abl. (a, only before consonants; ab, before vowels and consonants). *From, away from; by.*

ab-eo, ire, ii, itum, n. irr. *To go away, depart.*

ab horreo (2), horrui, no sup., n. and a. *To be averse* or *disinclined to; to be free from.*

ab-sum, esse, fui, n. irreg. *To be away from; to be absent.*

ab-ūtor (3), ūsus sum, dep. n. *To misuse, abuse.*

ac, conj. (used before consonants). *And.*

ācer, ācris, ācre, adj. (acuo) *Sharp, severe.*

acerb-us, a, um, adj. (ac-uo) *Unripe, sour; violent.*

ac-ies, iēi, f. (ac-uo) *An edge, point.*

ācr-iter, adv. (ācer) *Strongly, sharply, keenly.*

ad, prep. with acc. *To, towards, in, at, for, near, among; until.*

ad-dūco (3), duxi, ductum, a. *To lead to; induce, lead.*

ad-eo, adv. *So far; so long; so much.*

ad-fero, ferre, attuli, allātum, irr. a. (ad; fero) *To bring to, bring.*

adflic-to (1), a., intens. (for ad-flig-to, fr. adflig-o). *To greatly trouble, harass, annoy.*

ad-grego : see aggrego.

ad-hibeo (2), hibui, hibitum, a. (ad; habeo) *To apply to; to use, employ.*

ad-huc, adv. *Thus far; up to this time.*

ad-minister, tri, m. *A servant, assistant.*

ad-mīror (1), dep. *To wonder at, admire.*

ad-sequor (3), secūtus (quūtus), dep. a. *To follow, pursue.*

ad-servo (1), a. *To preserve, protect.*

ad-sideo (2), sēdi, sessum, n. (ad; sedeo) *To sit by* or *near.*

adulesc-ens, entis, m. and f. (adulesc-o; gen. pl., adolescentium) *A young man* (from the 15th or 17th until past the 30th year).

adulescent-ulus, i, m., dim. (adulescens) *A young man; stripling.*

adul-tus, a, um, part. (adul-esco) *Grown up, adult, full-grown.*

adven-tus, ūs, m. (adven-io, the action of) *A coming; arrival.*

æger, gra, grum, adj. *Weak, sick.*

æquus, a, um, adj. *Plain, smooth, even;* æquo animo, *with great composure.*

æstus, ūs, m. *Heat.*

æt-ernus, a, um, adj. (for ætaternus, from ætas; pertaining to) *Eternal, everlasting.*

ag-grego (1), a. (ad; grex, *to lead to a flock*) *To assemble, collect together.*

a-gnosco (3), gnōvi, gnitum, a. (for ad-gnosco, gnosco = nosco) *To recognize, to discern.*

ago (3), ēgi, actum, a. *To drive; to do, perform, effect; to treat; to plead.*

ajo (aio), def. *To speak; to say "yes"; to affirm.*

ali-ēnus, a, um, adj. (ali-us, belonging to the) *Belonging to another, foreign; unfriendly.*

aliqu-ando, adv. (aliquis, *of time past, future, and present*) *At some time or other; at length.*

ali-qui, qua, quod, indef. pron. adj. (ali-us; qui) *Some, any.*

aliquid, adv. (adverbial neut. acc. of aliquis) *In some degree, somewhat.*

ali-quis, aliquid (fem. sing. and fem. and neut. plur. not used; alius; quis), indef. pron. subst. *Some one, any one; something.*

aliquo, adv. (adverbial abl. of aliquis) *Some whither, to some place.*

ali-quot, indef. num. adj., indecl. (alius; quot) *Some, several.*

alius, a, ud, adj. (gen. sing. alīus, dat. alii) *Another, other;* alius . . . alius, *one . . . another.*

alo (3), alui, alitum, or altum, a. *To nourish; to foster.*

altāria, ium, n. (alt-um, things pertaining to the; hence) *An altar.*

āment-ia, æ, f. (amens, the quality of the) *Madness.*

am-īcus, i, m. (amo) *A friend.*

ampl-ius, comp. adv. *More; longer.*

am-plus, a, um, adj. (am; pleo, *to fill; filled all round*) *Abundant, full; illustrious, noble.*

an, conj. *Or, whether.*

anim-adverto (3), verti, versum, a. (animus; adverto) *To attend to; to consider, perceive;* animadvertere in aliquem, *to inflict punishment on one.*

animus, i, m. *The mind; disposition; thought.*

annus, i, m. *A year.*

ante, prep. with acc. *Before, in front of;* as adverb, *before, previously.*

ant-īquus, a, um, adj. (ant-e, belonging to) *Ancient, old.*

aperte, adv. (apertus) *Openly.*

ap-ud, prep. with acc. (obs. apo, *to seize*) *Near, at, by; with.*

aqua, æ, f. *Water.*

aquila, æ, f. *The eagle; the standard of the legion.*

arbitr-or (1), dep. (arbiter) *To judge, think.*

arceo (2), arcui, no sup., a. *To shut up; to keep* or *hold off.*

ardeo (2), arsi, arsum, n. *To burn, blaze.*

argent-eus, a, um, adj. (argentum, pertaining to) *Of silver.*

arma, ōrum, n. pl. *Arms, weapons.*

armā-tus, i, m. *An armed man, a soldier.*

arm-o (1), a. (arm-a) *To furnish with arms; to arm.*

aspec-tus, tūs, m. (aspic-io) *A seeing, sight.*

at, conj. *But, yet* (to introduce a reason for a supposed objection), *but certainly, but consider.*

at-que or āc (the latter only before consonants), conj. *And also, and especially.*

atrox, ōcis, (a long or short) adj. *Horrid, terrible, frightful.*

at-tendo (3), tendi, tentum, a. (ad; tendo) *To apply the mind to; to consider.*

auctor, ōris, m. (augeo) *An author, contriver.*

auctoritas, ātis, f. (auctor) *Authority.*

audā-cia, æ, f. (audax, the quality of the) *Audacity, insolence.*

audeo (2), ausus sum, semi-dep. *To dare.*

audio (4), a. *To hear.*

aur-is, is, f. (audio, *the hearing thing*) *The ear.*

auspic-ium, ii, n. (auspex, *a bird inspector, diviner*) *Augury from birds, auspices.*

aut, conj. *Or;* aut . . . aut, *either . . . or.*

autem, conj. *But, moreover.*

avus, i, m. *A grandfather.*

B.

bacch-or (1), dep. n. (Bacch-us) *To revel.*

b-ellum (old form du-ellum), i, n. (duo, *a contest between two parties*) *War, warfare.*

bibo (3), bibi, no sup., a. *To drink.*

bon-um, i, n. *A good thing;* in pl., *goods.*

bonus, a, um, adj. (comp. melior, sup. optimus) *Good, well-disposed.*

brevis, e, adj. *Little, small, short.*

C.

C. for *Gaius.*

cædes, is, f. (cædo) *Slaughter.*

cælum, i, n. *Heaven.*

calamitas, ātis, f. *Loss, calamity, disaster.*

campus, i, m. *A plain, field.*

capio (3), cēpi, captum, a. *To take; consilium capere, to form a plan.*

carcer, eris, m. *A prison.*

careo (2), ui, itum, n. *To be without.*

cārus, a, um, adj. *Dear, precious.*

castrum, i, n. *A castle, fort; in pl., castra, ōrum, n., a camp.*

cā-sus, sūs, um. (for cad-sus, fr. cad-o, the action of) *Accident, chance.*

causa, æ, f. *A cause, reason.*

cēdo (3), cessi, cessum, n. *To go; to yield.*

certē, adv. (certus) *Certainly.*

cer-tus, a, um, adj. (cer-no) *Decided, fixed, definite.*

cēterus, a, um (the nom. sing. masc. not in use), adj. *The other, the rest, the remainder.*

circum-clūdo (3), clūsi, clūsum (circum; claudo). *To shut in, enclose.*

circum-sto (1), steti, no sup., n. or a. *To stand around.*

cīvis, is, com. gen. *A citizen.*

cīv-itas, ātis, f. (id., the condition or state of the; gen. pl., ium and um) *Citizenship; a state.*

clāmo (1), n. and a. *To call, shout aloud.*

clārus, a, um, adj. *Clear, renowned.*

clē-mens, mentis, adj. (clino, *to bend;* mens, *having the heart bent*) *Mild, kind.*

cœpi, cœpisse, a. or n. def. (contracted fr. co-apio, fr. con; apo, *to seize*) *To begin.*

co-erceo (2), ui, itum, a. (con; arceo, *to shut up*) *To surround, restrain, check.*

cœ-tus, tūs, m. (coe-o) *A coming together; an assemblage, company.*

cō-gito (1), a. (con; agito) *To weigh thoroughly in the mind; to think over; reflect upon; plan.*

co-gnosco (3), gnōvi, gnitum, a. (con; gnosco=nosco) *To know.*

col-ligo (3), lēgi, lectum (con; lego). *To gather* or *collect together.*

col-loco (1), a. (con; loco) *To lay, place.*

colōn-ia, æ, f. (colon-us, a thing belonging to a) *A colony, settlement.*

com-e-s, itis, com. gen. (con; eo, *one who goes with another*) *A companion.*

com-i-tium, ii, n. (con; i, root of eo, *a coming together*) *The Comitium,* i.e. the place where the Romans assembled to vote; in pl., *the comitia,* i. e. *the assembly itself,* hence *election.*

commendā-tio, ōnis, f. (commend[a]-o) *A recommendation, praise.*

com-mitto (3), mīsi, missum, a. (con; mitto, *to cause to go together*) *To commit.*

com-moveo (2), mōvi, mōtum, a. (con; moveo) *To move, rouse.*

com-mūnis, e, adj. (con; munus) *Common, general.*

comparo (1), a. (con; paro) *To make ready.*

com-perio (4), peri, pertum, a. (cum; root per, akin to perior, *to go through*) *To discover.*

compet-ītor, ōris, m. (compet-o) *A rival, competitor.*

com-plūres, a, and ia, adj. (con; plus) *Several together, very many.*

com-prehendo (3), prehendi, prehe sum (con; prehendo). *To lay hold of, arrest.*

com-primo (3), pressi, pressum, a. (con; premo) *To press together; to hinder, check.*

cōnā-tus, tūs, m. *An attempt.*

con-cēdo (3), cessi, cessum, n. or a. *To depart, withdraw.*

conci-to (1) a. intens. (conci-eo, *to urge*) *To rouse up, excite.*

con-cupi-sco (3), cupīvi or cupii, cup-ītum, a. inch. (con; cupi-o *To be very desirous of; to long for.*

concur-sus, sūs, m. (for concurr-sus, fr. concurr-o, the action of) *A running, flocking together; a concourse.*

con-demno (1), a. (con; damno) *To condemn.*

con-fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, a. *To bring; to carry; to direct; to arrange.*

confes-tim, adv. *Immediately.*

con-ficio (3), fēci, fectum, a. (con; facio). *To prepare, complete; to exhaust.*

con-fīdo (3), fīsus sum, n. or a. semi-dep. *To trust; to believe certainly.*

con-firmo (1), a. *To strengthen; to assure.*

con-flagro (1), n. (con; flagro, *to burn*) *To be on fire, to burn up.*

con-flo (1), a. *To blow together, kindle; to excite.*

con-grego (1), a. (con; grex) *To flock together, assemble, unite.*

con-jicio (3), jēci, jectum, a. (con; jacio) *To hurl, send, cast.*

con-jungo (3), junxi, junctum, a. *To join together, unite, associate.*

conjūrā-tio, ōnis, f. (con-jūr[a]-o, the action of). *An agreement; conspiracy, plot.*

conjūrā-tus (1), m. (id.) *A conspirator.*

conl: see coll.

cōnor (1), dep. *To undertake, attempt.*

conscientia, æ, f. (consciens, *conscious*) *Consciousness, knowledge.*

con-scrībo (3), scripsi, scriptum, a. *To write together* (in a list); *to enroll.*

conscrip-tus, a, um, part. (for scrib-tus, fr. conscrib-o) As noun, m. (sc. pater) *a senator*; patres conscripti, *the old senators together with those who were afterwards admitted* (enrolled) *into its ranks*; originally, patres et conscripti, *senators.*

consen-sio, ōnis, f. (con-sentio) *Unanimity, agreement.*

consensus, ūs, m. (id.) *Unanimity, agreement.*

con-servo (1), a. *To preserve.*

consilium, ii, n. *Deliberation, counsel; plan, purpose; council.*

con-spicio (3), spexi, spectum, a. (con; specio, *to look*) *To observe, behold.*

con-stituo (3), stitui, stitūtum, a. (con; statuo) *To place; to erect; to arrange, settle, agree upon; to appoint.*

con-stringo (3), strinxi, strictum, a. *To draw, bind together; to hold, hold fast.*

consul, ulis, m. *A consul*, one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen yearly after the expulsion of the kings.

consul-āris, e, adj. (consul) *Of or pertaining to a consul; consular*; as noun, m., *ex-consul; one of the rank of consul.*

consul-ātus, ūs, m. (consul) *The consulship.*

consulo (3), ui, tum, n. or a. *To consider, consult*; consulere alicui, *to take counsel for some one*; consulere aliquem, *to ask the advice of some one.*

consul-tum, i, n. (con-sulo). *A decree, decision.*

con-tā-mino (1), a. (for con-tag-mino; fr. con; tag, root of tango) *To defile, contaminate.*

conten-tus, a, um, part. (contineo) *Contented, satisfied.*

con-tineo (2), tinui, tentum, a. (con; teneo) *To hold together; to keep in, restrain, confine.*

con-tingo (3), tigi, tactum, a. (con; tango) *To touch, take hold of; to happen.*

contrā, adv. and prep. with acc. *Against, contrary to.*

contumēl-ia, æ, f. (obsolete contumēl-us, *swelling greatly*) *Abuse, insult, disgrace; reproach.*

con-venio (4), vēni, ventum, n. or a. *To assemble*; used impersonally, *it is suitable, proper.*

con-vinco (3), vīci, victum, a. *To convict.*

con-voco (1), a. *To convoke, assemble.*

cō-p-ia, æ, f. (contracted fr. co-op-ia, fr. con; ops) *Abundance; wealth, riches; forces, troops* (generally in plural with the latter two meanings).

corpus, oris, n. *A body, corpse.*

cor-rigo (3), rexi, rectum, a. (con; rego) *To make straight; to improve, correct.*

cor-rōboro (1), a. (con; rōboro, *to strengthen*) *To strengthen; to corroborate, support.*

corrupt-ēla, æ, f. (corru[m]po) *That which corrupts; a corruption, seduction; seductive arts.*

cot-ī-dīē, adv. (quot; (i); die, abl. of dies) *Daily.*

crēdo (3), didi, ditum, n. or a. *To trust in, believe; to think, suppose.*

cresco (3), crēvi, crētum, n. *To grow, increase.*

crūdēli-ter, adv. (crudēlis, *cruel*) *Cruelly.*

cum, prep. with abl. *With.*

cum. *When, since, though.*

cumul-o (1), a. (cumul-us) *To accumulate; to complete; to increase.*

cunctus, a, um, adj. (contracted from conjunctus) *The whole, all.*

cupid-itas, ātis, f. (cupidus) *Desire; passion; eagerness; avarice.*

cup-idus, a, um, adj. (cup-io) *Longing, desirous.*

cupio (3), īvi or ii, ītum, a. and n. *To long for, desire.*

cur, adv. *Why?*

cūr-a, æ, f. (for cœr-a, fr. cœro, old form of quæro) *Trouble, care.*

cūria, æ, f. *Senate-house.*

custōdi-a, æ, f. (custod-io) *Watch, guard, custody.*

custōd-io (4), a. (custos) *To watch, guard.*

custos, ōdis, com. gen. *A guard, protector.*

D.

de, prep. with abl. *From; concerning, on account of.*

dē-beo (2), bui, bitum, a. (de; habeo). *To have from; to owe; to be in duty bound to, ought, must.*

dē-cerno (3), crēvi, crētum, a. *To decide, decree.*

dēclīnā-tio, ōnis, f. (declin[a]-o) *A turning aside; a departure; an avoiding, shunning.*

dē-decus, oris, n. *Disgrace, dishonor.*

dē-fendo (3), fendi, fensum, a. *To ward off; to defend, guard.*

dē-ficio (3), fēci, fectum, a. or n. (de; facio) *To leave; to desert, revolt.*

dē-fīgo (3), fixi, fixum, a. *To fix down; to drive; to plunge.*

de-inde, adv. *After this, next, then.*

dēlec-to (1), a., intens. (dēlic-io, *to allure*) *To delight, please.*

dēleo (2), ēvi, ētum, a. *To destroy, annihilate.*

dē-ligo (3), lēgi, lectum, a. (de; lego). *To choose out, select.*

dē-migro (1), n. *To migrate from; to emigrate; to depart.*

dēnique, adv. *At length, finally; in a word, briefly.*

dē-pōno (3), posui, positum, a. *To lay down; to lay aside.*

dē-precor (1), dep. (de; precor, *to pray*) *To avert by prayer; to avert.*

dē-relinquo (3), līqui, lictum, a. *To abandon, desert.*

dē-scrībo (3), scripsi, scriptum a. *To mark off, to divide.*

dēsīdero (1), a. *To long for, desire; to miss; to regret, require.*

dē-signo (1), a. (de; signo, *to mark*) *To mark out, designate; to elect.*

dē-sino (3), sīvi or sii, situm, a. and n. *To leave off, cease.*

dē-sisto (3), stiti, stitum, n. *To desist.*

dē-sum, esse, fui, n. *To be away, to fail, be wanting.*

dē-testor (1), dep. (de; testor, *to be a witness*) *To curse; to deprecate.*

dētrī-mentum, i, n. (for deter[i]-mentum, fr. deter-o, *that which rubs off*) *Loss, damage.*

deus, i, m. *A god.*

dē-voveo (2), vōvi, vōtum, a. *To vow, devote.*

dexter, tera, terum, and tra, trum, adj. *Right, on the right;* dextra, æ, f. *the right hand.*

dīco (3), dixi, dictum, a. *To say, assert.*

dies, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) *A day;* in dies, *from day to day, daily* (with an idea of increase).

difficul-tas, ātis, f. (for difficil-tas, fr. difficil-is, the state or condition of) *Difficulty, perplexity.*

dignus, a, um, adj. *Worthy.*

dīlig-ens, entis, part. (dilig-o) *Careful, diligent.*

dīligen-ter adv. (diligens) *Attentively, diligently, earnestly.*

dīligent-ia, æ, f. (diligens, the quality of the) *Diligence.*

dī-mitto (3), misi, missum, a. *To dismiss.*

dīrep-tio, ōnis, f. (for dirap-tio, fr. dirap, true root of dirip-io) *A plundering, pillaging.*

dis-cēdo (3), cessi, cessum, n. *To depart.*

dis-cerno (3), crēvi, crētum, a. *To separate, divide.*

disces-sus, ūs, m. (for disced-sus, fr. disced-o, the action of) *A departure.*

discipl-īna, æ, f. (for discipul-ina, fr. discipul-us, a thing pertaining to the) *Instruction; science, skill; custom, method, discipline.*

dissimul-o (1), a. (dissimil-is) *To pretend a thing is not what it is; to dissemble.*

dissolu-tus, a, um, part. (for dis-solv-tus, fr. dis solv-o) *Lax, remiss, negligent.*

dis-tribuo (3), tribui, tribūtum, a. *To distribute.*

dī-u, adv. (di-es) *A long time, long.*

do, dare, dedi, datum, a. *To give, give up.*

dŏl-or, ōris, m. (dol-eo) *Pain, sorrow.*

domes-ticus, a, um, adj. (domus) *Domestic, private.*

domus, us and i (domi, loc.), f. *A house, abode;* domi, *at home.*

dub-ito (1), n. intens. (primitive form du-bo, fr. du-o, *to vibrate to and fro*) *To doubt, hesitate.*

dūco (3), duxi, ductum, a. *To lead, conduct.*

dum, conj. *While, as long as, until, if.*

duo, æ, o, card. num. adj. *Two.*

duodecim-us, a, um, ord. num. adj. (duodecim) *The twelfth.*

dux, ducis, com. gen. (dūco) *A leader, commander, general.*

E.

ē, prep. with abl.; see ex.

ec-quis, quid (ec = e; quis), inter. subst. pron. *Whether any? any one? any thing?*

ē-dūco (3), duxi, ductum, a. *To lead forth.*

ef-fero, ferre, extuli, ēlātum, a. irr. (ex; fero) *To bring forth; to lift up, exalt.*

effrēnā-tus, a, um, part. (effre-n[a]-o, *to unbridle*) *Unbridled.*

ef-fugio (3), fūgi, no sup. (ex; fugio), n. or a. *To flee away; escape, avoid.*

ego, pers. pron. *I.*

ē-gredior (3), gressus sum, dep. (ex; gradior) *To go out.*

ējicio or ē-jicio (3), jēci, jectum, a. (e; jacio) *To drive out; to expel, banish.*

ē-lābor (3), lapsus sum, dep. *To slip* or *glide away.*

ē-lūdo (3), lūsi, lūsum, a. *To delude, deceive, cheat.*

ē-mitto (3), mīsi, missum, a. *To send forth.*

ē-morior (3), mortuus sum, dep. *To die quite; to perish.*

enim, conj. *For;* etenim, *for, you see.*

eo, īre, īvi or ii, itum, n. *To go.*

eōdem, dat. of idem, used adverbially. *To the same place.*

equ-e-s, itis, m. (for equ-i-[t]-s, fr. equ-us) *A horseman; a horse-soldier;* in pl., *cavalry;* equites, the order of *knights.*

ē-ripio (3), ripui, reptum, a. (e; rapio) *To snatch; to remove, take away.*

ē-rumpo (3), rūpi, ruptum, n. *To break out, sally forth.*

et, conj. *And;* et . . . et, *both . . . and, not only . . . but also.*

etenim: see enim.

etiam, conj. *And also, besides; and even, yet, indeed.*

ē-verto (3), verti, versum, a. *To overthrow; to subvert, destroy.*

ēvocā-tor, ōris, m. (evoc[a]-o) *The one who calls forth* (to arms); *summoner.*

ēx or ē (e only before consonants). *Out of, from; immediately after; on account of.*

ex-audio (4), a. *To hear distinctly.*

ex-cido (3), cidi, no sup., n. (ex-cado) *To fall out* or *down; to slip out.*

ex-clūdo (3), clūsi, clūsum, a. (ex; claudo) *To exclude.*

ex-eo, īre, ii, itum, n. *To go forth, depart.*

ex-erceo (2), ui, itum, a. (ex; arceo) *To drive on, exercise.*

ex-haurio (4), hausi, haustum, a. *To draw out; take away; to drain.*

ex-īstimo (1), a. (ex; æstimo) *To judge, consider.*

exi-tium, ii, n. (exi, true root of exeo) *Destruction, ruin.*

exsil-ium, ii, n. (for exsul-ium, fr. exsul, the condition of an) *Banishment, exile.*

ex-sisto (3), stiti, stitum, n. *To step forth; to appear; to be, exist.*

ex-specto (1), a. *To await, expect.*

ex-stinguo (3), stinxi, stinctum, a. (ex; stinguo, *to extinguish*) *To put out, extinguish; to destroy.*

ex-sul, ulis, com. gen. (ex; solum; *one who is banished from his native soil*) *An exile.*

exsul-to (1), n. intens. (for exsal-to, fr. exsal, true root of exsil-io) *To leap; to exult, rejoice.*

ex-torqueo (2), torsi, tortum, a. *To wrench out, wrest away.*

extrā, adv. and prep. with acc. *Outside of, beyond.*

F

facil-e, adv. (facil-is) *Easily, readily.*

fac-inus, oris, n. (fac-io, *the thing done*) *A deed; a bad deed.*

facio (3), fēci, factum, a.; pass., fīo, fieri, factus sum. *To make, do, perform; to cause.*

falc-ārius, ii, m. (falx) *A scythe-maker.*

fallo (3), fefelli, falsum, a. *To deceive; to escape the notice.*

fal-sus, a, um, part. (for fall-sus, fr. fall-o) *Deceptive; false, untrue.*

fāma, æ, f. *Report, rumor; fame, reputation; infamy, ill-fame.*

fames, is, f. *Hunger, famine.*

fa-teor (2), fassus sum, dep. a. (f[a]-or) *To confess.*

fauces, ium, f. pl. *The throat; a narrow way, defile.*

fax, facis, f. *A torch.*

febris, is, f. (etym. dub.) *Fever.*

fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, a. irreg. *To bear, carry; to get, receive; to suffer, endure; to say, report, relate.*

ferrum, i, n. *Iron, an iron weapon, a sword.*

fīnis, is, m. and f. *A limit, end.*

fīo (pass. of facio), fieri, factus sum. *To be done; to become.*

firm-o (1), a. (firmus) *To make firm; to strengthen.*

firmus, a, um, adj. *Strong.*

flăgit-ium, ii, n. (flagit-o) *A shameful* or *disgraceful act; shame.*

fœd-us, eris, n. (for fidus, fr. fido; *a trusting*) *A league, treaty.*

fore = futurus esse.

fort-as se, adv. (for forte; an; sit) *Perhaps.*

fortis, e, adj. *Courageous, brave.*

fort-itūdo, ĭnis, f. (fortis) *Firmness, courage, resolution.*

fort-ūna, æ, f. (fors, that which belongs to) *Chance, fortune;* in pl., *property.*

forum, i, n. (foris) *The market place; Forum,* which was a long open space between the Capitoline and Palatine Hills, surrounded by porticoes and the shops of bankers; *a market town, mart.*

frango (3), frēgi, fractum, a. *To break; to subdue.*

frequent-ia, æ, f. (frequens) *An assembly, multitude, concourse.*

frīgus, oris, n. *Cold.*

frons, frontis, f. *The forehead, brow.*

fug-a, æ, f. (fug-io) *Flight.*

fūnes-tus, a, um, adj. (for funertus fr. funus, *having a*) *Causing death; fatal, destructive.*

furi-ōsus, a, um, adj. (furi-æ) *Full of madness; raging, furious.*

fur-or, ōris, m. (fur-o) *A raging, madness.*

G.

gaudium, ii, n. (gaudeo) *Gladness, delight, pleasure.*

gel-idus, a, um, adj. (gel-o, *to freeze*) *Icy cold.*

gen-s, tis, f. (gen-o = gigno, *to beget; that which is begotten*) *A clan; a tribe, nation.*

glad-iātor, ōris, m. (gladi-us, one using a) *A swordsman; a gladiator.*

gladius, ii, m. *A sword.*

glōr-ia, æ, f. (akin to clarus) *Glory.*

grad-us, ūs, m. (grad-ior, *to walk*) *A step; a degree.*

grāt-ia, æ, f. (grat-us, the quality of the) *Regard, love; gratitude; thanks.*

gravis, e, adj. *Heavy; severe; grave, impressive; venerable.*

grav-iter, adv. *Violently, severely.*

H.

habeo (2), ui, itum, a. *To have, hold; to do, perform, make; to give.*

hab-ito (1), intens., a. and n. (hab-eo) *To inhabit; live; to stay.*

hæreo (2), hæsi, hæsum, n. *To stick, adhere.*

hebe-sco (3), no perf., no sup., n. inch. (hebe-o, *to be blunt*) *To be dull.*

hic, hæc, hoc, pron. demonstr. *This.*

hic-ce, intensive form of hic.

hic, adv. *Here.*

homo, ĭnis, com. gen. *A human being; man* or *woman; person.*

honest-o (1), a. *To adorn; to honor.*

hones-tus, a, um, adj. (for honortus, fr. honor) *Regarded with honor; honored, noble.*

honor (os), ōris, m. *Honor; official dignity, office.*

hōra, æ, f. *An hour.*

horr-ibilis, e, adj. (horr-eo, *to be trembled at*) *Terrible, fearful, horrible.*

hortor (1), dep. *To strongly urge, exhort.*

hostis, is, com. gen. *An enemy.*

humus, i, f. *The ground;* humi (loc.), *on the ground.*

I.

īdem, eadem, idem, pron. (root i, suffix dem) *The same.*

īdūs, uum, f. pl. *The Ides.*

igitur, conj. *Then; therefore, accordingly; well then.*

i-gnōmin-ia, æ, f. (for in-gnominia; fr. in, gnomen=nomen, *a depriving of one's good name*) *Disgrace, ignominy.*

i-gnō-ro (1), a. (for in-gno-ro; fr. in, *not;* gno, root of gnosco=nosco) *Not to know, to be ignorant of.*

ille, a, ud, pron. demonstr. *That; he, she, it.*

illec-ebra, æ, f. (for illac-ebra fr. illac, true root of illic-o. *to allure*) *An enticement, allurement.*

illustr-o (1), a. (illustr-is) *To light up, illumine; to make clear.*

immān-itas, ātis, f. (immanis, *huge*) *Hugeness, enormity.*

im-mineo (2), no perf., no sup., n. (in; mineo, *to hang over*) *To border upon, be near, impend.*

im-mitto (3), mīsi, missum, a. (in; mitto) *To send into; to let loose.*

immo, adv. (etym. dub.) *On the under side, on the reverse; on the contrary; no indeed, by no means; yes indeed.*

im-mortalis, e, adj. (in; mortalis, *mortal*) *Immortal.*

imped-io (4), a. (in; pes, *to get the feet in something*) *To hinder, prevent.*

im-pendeo (2), no perf., no sup., n. (in; pendeo, *to hang*) *To hang over; to impend, threaten.*

imperā-tor, ōris, m. (imper[a]-o) *A general; chief.*

im-perītus, a, um, adj. (in; perītus, *skilled*) *Inexperienced, ignorant.*

imper-ium, i, n. (imper-o) *Authority, power, empire, government.*

im-pero (1), a. (in; paro, *to put upon*) *To command, enjoin.*

im-petro (1), a. (in; patro, *to bring to pass*) *To accomplish; obtain.*

impetus, ūs, m. (impeto, *to attack*) *An attack.*

im-pius, a, um, adj. (in; pius, *pious*) *Not pious, irreverent, unpatriotic.*

im-portū-nus, a, um, adj. (for inportu-nus, fr. in; portus) *Unsuitable; savage; dangerous.*

im-probus, a, um, adj. (in; probus) *Wicked, base.*

im-pūnītus, a, um, adj. (in; punitus, *punished*) *Not punished; unpunished.*

in, prep. with acc. and abl. *In, into, against;* of time, *up to, for, into, through;* with ablative, *in, upon, on.*

inānis, e, adj. *Empty, void.*

incend-ium, ii, n. (incend-o) *A burning, conflagration, fire.*

in-clūdo (3), clūsi, clūsum, a. *To shut up; to include.*

in-crēdibilis, e, adj. *Incredible, extraordinary.*

increpo (1), (āvi) ui, (ātum) itum, n. and a. *To make a noise.*

in-dūco (3), duxi, ductum, a. *To introduce; to lead into, persuade.*

in-eo, īre, ii, itum, n. or a. *To go into, enter; begin.*

inert-ia, æ, f. (iners, the quality of the) *Want of skill; inactivity.*

in-fero, ferre, intuli, illātum, a. irr. *To produce, make; to bring, put,* or *place upon.*

infestus, a, um, adj. *Hostile, dangerous.*

infiti-or (1), dep. (infiti-æ, *denial*) *To deny.*

in-flammo (1), a. *To set on fire.*

in-gravesco (3), no perf., no sup., n. *To grow heavy; to grow worse.*

in-imīcus, a, um, adj. (in; amicus) *Unfriendly;* as noun, m., *a private enemy.*

initi-o (1), a. (initi-um) *To begin, to initiate, consecrate.*

injūri-a, æ, f. (injuri-us, *injurious*) *Injury, wrong;* injuriâ, as adv., *unjustly.*

inl: see ill.

inop-ia, æ, f. (inops) *Need.*

inquam, def. verb. *To say.*

inr: see irr.

inscrībo (3), scripsi, scriptum, a. *To write upon; to inscribe; to impress upon.*

insid-iæ, ārum, f. pl. (insid-eo, *to sit in*) *An ambush, ambuscade; plot, treachery.*

insidi-or (1), dep. (insidiæ) *To wait for, expect; to plot against.*

intel-lego (3), lexi, lectum, a. (inter; lego, *to choose between*) *To perceive, understand.*

in-tendo (3), tendi, tentum and tensum, a. *To stretch out; to strive; to aim at.*

inter, prep. with acc. *Between, among.*

inter-cēdo (3), cessi, cessum, n. *To go* or *come between; to intervene.*

inter-fic o (3), fēci, fectum, a. (inter; facio) *To destroy; to kill.*

interi-tus, ūs, m. (intereo) *Destruction; death.*

inter-rogo (1), a. *To ask, inquire.*

inter-sum, esse, fui, n. irr. *To be between; to differ;* interest, impers., *it interests.*

intes-tīnus, a, um, adj (for intustinus, fr. intus) *Internal; intestine, civil.*

intrā, prep. with acc. *Within, in.*

in-ūro (3), ussi, ustum, a. *To burn into; to brand.*

in-venio (4), vēni, ventum, a. *To come upon, find.*

invid-ia, æ, f. (invid-us, *an envier*) *Envy, jealousy, unpopularity.*

invīto (1), a. *To ask, invite, summon.*

i-pse, a, um, pron. demonstr. (for is-pse; fr. is and suffix pse) *Himself, herself, itself; he, she, it; very.*

ir-rēti-o (4), a. (for in-ret-io, fr. in; ret-e, *a net*) *To ensnare, captivate.*

is, ea, id pron. demonstr. *This, that; he, she, it;* *such.*

is-te, ta, tud, pron. demonstr. (is; suffix te) *This of yours; this, that; that fellow, that thing* (used with contempt).

ita, adv. *In this way; so, thus.*

J.

jaceo (2), ui, jacitum, n. *To lie; to lie down.*

jac-to (1), a. freq. (jac-io) *To throw; to toss about; to boast, vaunt.*

jam, adv. *Now, already;* jam-dūdum, *a long time since, long ago* (with a present tense, giving the force of the perfect brought down to the present time); jam-prīdem adv. *long time ago, for a long time.*

jubeo (2), jussi, jussum, a. *To command, order, bid.*

jū-cundus, a, um, adj. (for juvcundus, fr. juv-o) *Pleasant, agreeable, pleasing,*

jūdic-ium, ii, n. (judic-o) *A judging; a judgment; a sentence.*

jū-dico (1), a. (jus; dīco) *To judge; to think.*

jungo (3), junxi, junctum, a. *To join, unite.*

jū-s, jūris, n. akin to root ju, *to join* *Law, right, justice;* jure, *justly.*

jussū, m. (only in abl. sing.; jubeo) *By command.*

jus-tus, a, um, adj. (for jur-tus, fr. jus) *Just, right.*

L.

lābefac-to (1), a. intens. (labefac-io) *To cause to totter; to injure, ruin; to imperil.*

labor, ōris m. *Labor, toil.*

læt-itia, æ, f. (læt-us) *Joy, gladness.*

latro (a short or long), ōnis, m. *A robber, highwayman.*

latrōcin-ium, ii, n. (latro) *Highway robbery, plundering.*

laus, laudis, f. *Praise, fame, honor.*

lectu-lus, i, m. dim. (for lecto-lus, fr. lecto, stem of lectus) *A little couch, bed.*

lēnis, e, adj. *Soft, gentle, mild.*

lex, lēgis, f. (=leg-s, fr. lĕg-o; *that which is read*) *A law.*

līber, era, erum, adj. *Free, unrestrained.*

līber-i, ōrum, m. pl. (liber) *Children.*

līber-o (1), a. (id.) *To make free; to free.*

lib-īdo, inis, f. (lib-et) *Desire; passion, lust.*

lice (2), imp. *It is permitted; one may* or *can.*

locus, i, m. *A place* (in pl., loci or loca).

long-ē, adv. (long-us) *Far off; greatly, much; by far.*

loquor (3), locūtus sum, dep. *To speak, say.*

lux, lūcis, f. (=luc-s, fr. luc-eo, *to shine*) *Light; the light of day, daylight.*

M.

măchin-or (1), dep. (machin-a, *a device*) *To contrive, devise; to plot.*

mac-to (1), a. intens. (for mag-to, fr. obsolete mag-o, of same root as found in mag-nus) *To venerate, honor; to kill, slay; to immolate; to destroy.*

ma-gis, adv. *More.*

mag-nus, a, um, adj. (comp. major, sup. maximus; root mag) *Great*; majores, *ancestors.*

maj-or, us, adj. comp. (magnus)

malleo-lus, i, m. dim. (malleus, *a hammer*) *A small hammer; a kind of fire-dart.*

mā-lo, malle, mālui, a. irr. (contracted fr. mag-volo, fr. root mag; volo, *to have a great desire for*) *To prefer.*

mal-um, i, n. (malus) *An evil.*

man-do (1), a. (man-us; do, *to put into one's hand*) *To order; to commend, consign, intrust; to lay up*; se fugæ mandare, *to take to flight.*

manus, ūs, f. *A hand; band of troops.*

marīt-us, a, um, adj. (mar't-a, mas) *Matrimonial, conjugal;* as noun, m. (sc. vir), *a husband.*

mātūr-ē, adv. (matur-us) *Seasonably, at the proper time; soon.*

mātūr-itas, ātis, f. (matur-us) *Ripeness, maturity, perfection.*

maxim-ē, adv. (maxim-us) *In the highest degree, especially.*

mediōcr-iter, adv. (mediocr-is) *Moderately.*

meditor (1), dep. *To think, consider, meditate upon; to practise.*

mehercule, mehercle, mehercules, adv. *By Hercules.*

memini, isse, a. and n., dep. *To remember, recollect.*

memoria, æ, f. (memor, *mindful*) *Memory.*

mens, mentis, f. *The mind; thought, purpose.*

metu-o (3), ui, ūtum, a. and n. (metu-s) *To fear.*

metus, ūs, m. *Fear.*

me-us, a, um, pron. pers. (me) *My, mine.*

min-us, adv. (min-or) *Less, not.*

misericord-ia, æ, f. (misericors, *pitiful*) *Pity, compassion.*

mitto (3), mīsi, missum, a. *To let go, send.*

modo, adv. *Only;* non modo . . . sed etiam, *not only;* . . . *but also.*

modus, i, m. *A measure; limit; manner; kind.*

mœnia, ium, n. pl. *Defensive walls; ramparts; city walls.*

mōles, is, f. *A huge mass; greatness, might.*

mōl-ior (4), dep., n. and a. (mol-es) *To endeavor, strive; to undertake; to plot; to prepare.*

mol-lis, e, adj. (for mov-lis, fr. mov-eo, *that may* or *can be moved*) *Weak, feeble; gentle; mild.*

mora, æ, f. *A delay.*

morbus, i, m. *A sickness, disease.*

mor-s, tis, f. (mor-ior) *Death.*

mor-tuus, a, um, part. (mor-ior) *Dead.*

mos, mōris, m. *Usage, custom, practice.*
moveo (2), mōvi, mōtum, a. *To move; to affect.*
mult-ō, adv. (mult-us) *Much, greatly.*
mult-o (mulcto) (1), a. (mult-a, *a fine*) *To fine; to punish.*
multus, a, um, adj. *Much;* in pl., *many.*
mūn-io (4), a. (mœn-ia) *To fortify.*
mūnī tus, a, um, part. (muni-o) *Fortified, secure.*
mūrus, i, m. *A wall.*
mū-to (1), a. intens. (for mov-to, fr. mov-eo) *To move; to alter, change.*

N.

nam, conj. *For.*
nanciscor (3), nanctus and nactus sum, dep. *To get; to find.*
nascor (3), nātus sum, dep. *To be born; to spring forth; to grow.*
nā-tūra, æ, f. (na-scor; *a being born*) *Birth; nature.*
nau-frag-us, a, um, adj. (nav-frag-us; navis; frag, root of frango) *That suffers shipwreck; wrecked.*
nē, adv. and conj. *No, not;* ne . . . quidem, *not even; that not, lest.*
-nĕ, interrog. and enclitic particle, in direct questions with the ind. asking merely for information; in indirect questions with the subj. *Whether.*
nec, conj.: see neque.
neces-ārius, a, um, adj. (ne-cess e) *Unavoidable, necessary;* as noun, m., *a relative, friend.*
ne-ces-se, neut. adj. (found only in nom. and acc. sing., for ne-ced-se, fr. ne; ced-o, *not yielding*) *Unavoidable, necessary.*
nefār-ius. a, um, adj. (for nefas-ius, fr. nefas) *Impious, nefarious.*
nēg-lego (3), lexi, lectum, a. (nec; lego, *not to gather*) *To neglect, disregard.*
nego (1), n. and a. *To say "no"; to deny.*
nē-mo, inis, m. and f. (ne; homo) *No person, no one, nobody.*
ne-que or nec, adv. *Not;* conj., *and not;* neque . . . neque, nec . . . nec, *neither . . . nor.*
nēqu-tia, æ, f. (nequ-am) *Badness; inactivity, negligence.*
ne scio (4), a. *Not to know, to be ignorant of.*
nex, necis, f. (=nec-s, fr. nec-o) *Death; murder, slaughter.*
nihil, n. indecl. (nihilum, by apocope) *Nothing; not at all.*
nimis, adv. *Too much; too.*
nimi-um, adv. (nimi-us) *Too much; too.*
ni-si, conj. *If not, unless.*
noct-urnus, a, um, adj. (nox) *Belonging to the night, nocturnal.*
nōmin-o (1), a. (nomen) *To name.*
nōn, adv. *Not, no.*
non-dum, adv. *Not yet.*
non-ne, inter. adv. (expects answer "yes") *Not?*
non-nullus, a, um, adj. (not one) *Some, several.*
noster, tra, trum, poss. pron. (nos) *Our, our own, ours;* in plur., as noun, m., *our men.*
nota, æ, f. (nosco) *A mark, sign; a brand.*
not-o (1), a. (not-a) *To mark, designate.*
novus, a, um, adj. *New.*
nox, noctis, f. *Night.*
nūdus, a, um, adj. *Naked, bare.*
n-ullus, a, um, adj. (ne; ullus) *None, no.*
num, inter. particle, used in direct questions expecting the answer "no"; in indirect questions, *Whether.*
numerus, i. m. *A number.*
nunc, adv. *Now, at present.*
n-unquam (numquam), adv. (ne; unquam) *Never.*
nūper, adv. (for nov-per, fr. nov-us) *Newly, lately.*

nupt-iæ, ārum. f. pl. (nupt-a, *a married woman*) *Marriage, nuptials.*

O.

O, interj. *O! Oh!*

ob, prep. with acc. *On account of.*

obeo, īre, ii, ĭtum, n. *To engage in, execute.*

obliviscor (3), oblītus sum, dep. *To forget.*

obscūr-ē, adv. (obscur-us) *Indistinctly, secretly.*

obscūr-o (1), a. (obscurus) *To obscure.*

obscūrus, a, um, adj. *Dark; unknown.*

ob-sideo (2), sēdi, sessum, a. (ob; sedeo, *to sit*) *To sit down at* or *before; to invest; to watch for.*

ob-sīdo (3), no perf., no sup., a. *To sit down over* or *against; to invest, besiege.*

ob-sisto (3), stiti, stitum, n. *To oppose, resist.*

ob-sto (1), stiti, statum, n. *To oppose.*

ob-tempero (1), n. *To comply with, obey.*

oc-cīdo (3), cīdi, cīsum, a. (ob; cædo, *to strike against*) *To strike down; to kill.*

oc-cup-o (1), a. (for ob-cap-o, fr. ob; capio) *To take, seize; to occupy.*

oculus, i, m. *An eye.*

ōdi, odisse, a., defective *To hate.*

ŏd-ium, ii, n. (odi) *Hatred.*

of-fendo (3), fendi, fensum, a. *To hit; to offend.*

of-fensus, a, um, adj. *Odious.*

ōmen, inis, n. *An omen.*

o-mitto (3), mīsi, missum, a. (ob; mitto) *To let go; to pass over, omit.*

omnis, e, adj. *Every, all.*

opīn-or (1), dep. (opin-us, *thinking*) *To think, suppose, imagine.*

oportet (2), impers. *It is necessary.*

op-primo (3), pressi, pressum, a. (ob; premo) *To overwhelm, subdue, overpower; to cover.*

optim-as, ātis, adj. (optim-us) *Aristocratic;* as noun (sc. homo), *an aristocrat.*

opt-imus, a, um, adj. (super. of bonus) *Best, very good.*

orbis, is, m. *A circle; the world, the universe.*

ord-o, inis, m. (ord-ior, *to begin*) *Order; class, degree.*

ōs, ōris, n. *The mouth; the face, countenance.*

osten-to (1), a. intens. (for ostend-to, fr. ostend-o) *To show; to display.*

ōt-ōsus, a, um, adj. (oti-um, full of) *At leisure; quiet; calm, tranquil.*

ōtium, ii, n. *Leisure.*

P.

pacisco (3), pacisci, pactum, a. *To agree.*

paciscor (3), pactus sum, dep., n. and a. *To contract; to agree, bargain.*

pac-tum, i, n. (pac-iscor) *An agreement, compact; manner, way.*

par-ens, entis, m. and f. (par-io) *A parent.*

paries, ietis, m. *A wall.*

pario (3), peperi, paritum and partum, a. *To bring forth; to obtain.*

paro (1), a. *To make, get ready, prepare.*

parri-cīda, æ, m. (for patr-i-cæd-a, fr. pater; [i]; cædo) *The murderer of one's father; parricide.*

parricīd-ium, ii, n. (parricid-a) *Parricide, murder, treason.*

pars, partis, f. *A part, portion.*

part-i-cep-s, cipis, adj. (for part-i-cap-s, fr. pars; [i]; cap-io) *Sharing, partaking;* as noun, *a sharer, partaker.*

parvus, a, um, adj. *Small, little, slight.*

pat-e-facio (3), fēci, factum, a. (pateo; facio) *To disclose, expose, bring to light.*

pateo (2), ui, no sup., n. *To stand* or *lie open; to be clear, plain.*

pater, tris, m. *A father.*

patient-ia, æ, f. (patior) *Patience.*

patrius, a, um (a long or short), adj. (pater) *Paternal, fatherly;* as noun, f. (sc. terra), *native land, country.*

paucus, a, um, adj. *Small, little;* as noun, pl. m., *few, a few.*

paul-isper, adv. (paul-us, *little*) *For a little while.*

paul-ō, adv. (id., *little*) *By a little, a little.*

paul-um, adv. (paul-us) *By a little, a little.*

paulus, a, um, adj. *A little, small.*

peni-tus, adv. (root pen) *From within; deeply.*

per, prep. with acc. *Through; by, by means of; on account of.*

per-cipio (3), cēpi, ceptum, a. (per; capio) *To take possession of, seize; to comprehend, perceive, learn.*

perd-itus, a, um, part. (perd-o) *Ruined, desperate, abandoned.*

per-do (3), didi, ditum, a. *To destroy, ruin.*

per-fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, a. irr *To bear, endure.*

per-fringo (3), frēgi, fractum, a. (per; frango) *To break through; to violate, infringe.*

per-fruor (3), fructus sum, dep. *To enjoy fully.*

per-go (3), perrexi, perrectum, a. and n. (for per-rego, *to make quite straight*) *To proceed, go on.*

pericl-itor (1), dep., a. and n. (pericl-um) *To try; to endanger, risk; to venture, hazard.*

perī-culum (clum), i, n. (peri-or [obsolete], *to go through*) *A trial; hazard, danger, peril.*

per-mitto (3), mīsi, missum, a. *To send through; to give up, intrust, surrender.*

per-moveo (2), mōvi, motum, a. *To move thoroughly; to excite, arouse.*

pernic-ies, iēi, f. (pernec-o, *to kill utterly*) *Destruction.*

pernici-ōsus, a, um, adj. (pernicies, full of) *Very destructive, ruinous, pernicious.*

perpetuus, a, um, adj. *Continuous; constant, perpetual.*

per-sæpe. *Very often, very frequently.*

per-spicio (3), spexi, spectum, a. (per; specio, *to look*) *To look through; to perceive, note.*

per-terreo (2), ui, itum, a. *To terrify thoroughly.*

per-timesco (3), timui, no sup., a. and n. inch. (pertimeo) *To fear* or *dread greatly.*

per-tineo (2), tinui, tentum, n. (per; teneo) *To stretch; to concern; to pertain to.*

per-venio (4), vēni, ventum, n. *To arrive at, reach.*

pestis, is, f. *Ruin, plague.*

pet-ītio, ōnis, f. (pet-o) *An attack, thrust.*

peto (3), petīvi, petītum, a. *To seek; to attack, thrust at.*

placeo (2), ui, itum, n. *To please;* placet, impers., *it seems good; it is resolved upon; is determined.*

plāco (1), a. *To quiet, calm, reconcile.*

plān-ē, adv. (plan-us) *Simply, clearly.*

plēbes, ei, f. or **plebs**, plēbis, f. *The common people, the plebeians.*

plū-rimus, a, um, sup. adj. (multus) *Very much;* in pl., *the largest* or *greatest number;* with quam, *as many as possible.*

pœna, æ, f. *Punishment.*

pol-liceor (2), licitus sum, dep. (pot, root of pot-is, *powerful*, and liceor, *to bid*) *To promise.*

pontifex, fĭcis, m. *The high priest, pontiff.*

populus, i, m. *A people, nation, multitude.*

porta, æ, f. *A gate; passage.*

pos-sum, posse, potui, no sup., n. irr. (for pot-sum, fr. pot, root of pot-is, *able*, and sum) *To be able.*

post, adv. and prep. with acc. *Behind; after; next to, since.*

post-eā, adv. *After this; afterwards.*

poster-itas, ātis, f. (poster-us) *Futurity; posterity.*

postulo (1), a. *To ask, demand, request.*

potius, adv. (adv. neut. of potior, comp. of potis) *Rather, more.*

præ-clārus, a. um, adj. *Splendid, excellent; distinguished.*

præ-dico (1), a. *To publish, state, declare.*

præ-dīco (3), dixi, dictum, a. *To say beforehand; to predict.*

præ-fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, a. irr. *To bear before; to display; to exhibit.*

præ mitto (3), mīsi, missum, a. *To send forward.*

præ-s-ens, entis, adj. (præ; sum) *Present.*

præsent-ia, æ, f. (præsens) *Presence.*

præsid-ium, ii, n. (præsid-eo) *A guarding, defence, aid; a garrison, guard.*

præ-stōlor (1), dep. n. and a. *To wait for.*

præter-eo, īre, ii, itum, n. and a. irr. *To pass over, omit.*

præter-mitto (3), mīsi, missum, a. *To pass over, omit.*

præ-tor, ōris, m. (for præi-tor; fr. præeo) *A leader; a prætor*, an officer next to consul in rank.

prī-dem, adv. (for præ-dem, fr. præ; suffix dem) *A long time ago, long since.*

prī-diē, adv. (for præ-die, fr. præ; dies) *On the day before.*

prīmō, adv. (primus) *At first.*

prī-mus, a, um, sup. adj. (for (præ-mus, fr. præ, with superlative suffix mus) *The first, first.*

prin-cep-s, cipis, adj. (for prim-caps fr. prim-us; cap-io) *First;* as noun, m. and f., *chief, leader.*

pri-or, us, gen. ōris, comp. adj. (for præ-or, fr. præ; comparative suffix or) *Former.*

prīvā-tus, a, um, part. (prīv[a]-o, *to deprive*) *Private;* as noun, m., *a private citizen.*

prob-o (1), a. *To try; to approve.*

profec-tio, ōnis, f. (for profac-tio, fr. profic-iscor) *A setting out, departure.*

prō-ficio (3), fēci, fectum, n. and a. (pro; facio) *To accomplish, effect.*

pro-fic-iscor (3), fectus sum, dep. n. inch. (for pro-fac-iscor, fr. pro; fac-io) *To set out.*

prō-fugio (3), fūgi, fugitum, a. and n. *To flee.*

prope, adv. and prep. with acc. *Nearly, almost.*

proprius, a, um, adj. *One's own, proper, peculiar, suited to.*

prop-ter, prep. with acc. (prop-e) *Near; on account of.*

pro-sequor (3), secūtus sum, dep. *To follow, accompany.*

proximus, a, um, adj. (pro-si-mus, for prop-simus, fr. prop-e, and sup. ending simus) *The nearest, next; the last.*

pūblic-ē, adv. (public-us) *In behalf of the state, in the name of the state.*

publ-icus, a, um, adj. (populus) *Public, common.*

pud-or, ōris, m. (pudet) *Shame, modesty.*

pur-go (1), a. (pūr-us) *To clean, cleanse; to purify.*

put-o (1), a. (put-us, *cleansed*) *To make clean; to reckon, think.*

Q.

quæro (quæso) (3), quæsīvi, ii, quæsītum, a. *To seek; to demand, ask.*

quæso: see quæro.

quæs-tio, ōnis, f. (quæs-o) *A seeking; a judicial investigation.*

quam, adv. (adverbial acc. of quis) *In what manner, how; as much, as; than;* with superlatives, *as* (much as) *possible*, e.g. quam primum, *as soon as possible.*

quam-diu, adv. *How long, as long as.*

quam-ob-rem, rel. adv. *On which account, wherefore.*

quam-quam, conj. *Although.*

quantus, a, um, adj. *How great, how much.*

quā-rē, adv. (quis; res) *From what cause? wherefore?*

-que, enclitic conj. *And;* que . . . que, *both . . . and.*

quer-imōnia, æ, f. (queror) *A complaint.*

queror (3), questus sum, dep. a. and n. *To complain of, lament, bewail.*

quī, quæ, quod, rel. pron. *Who, which, what, that.*

quī-dam, quædam, quoddam, indef. pron. *Some, some one, a certain one.*

quidem, adv. *Indeed, at least;* ne . . . quidem, *not even*

quie-sco (3), quiēvi, quiētum, n. inch. (for quiet-sco, fr. quies) *To keep quiet.*

quin-tus, a, um, ord. num. adj. (quinqu-tus, fr. quinque) *The fifth.*

quis, quæ, quid, interrog. pron. (quis, quæ, quod, used adjectively) *Who? which? what?* quid, *how? why? wherefore?* preceded by ne, si, nisi, num, becomes an indefinite pron., *any, some.*

quis-quam, quæ-quam, quicquam (quid-quam), indef. pron. *Any, any one.*

quis-que, quæ-que, quod-que (and as noun, quic-que; quid-que), indef. pron. *Each, every.*

quis-quis, quod-quod or quicquid or quid-quid, indef. pron. *Whatever, whatsoever;* as noun, *whoever, whosoever.*

quō, adv. (qui) *Where; whither.*

quod, conj. (acc. neut fr. qui) *That, in that, because;* quod si, *but if.*

quon-dam, adv. (for quom-dam, fr. quom, old form of quem) *Once, formerly.*

quon-iam, conj. (for quom-iam, fr. quom=cum and jam) *Since.*

quoque, conj. *Also, too* (placed after the word it emphasizes).

quot, num. adj. indecl. *How many, as many.*

quotīd-ie: see cotidie. *Daily.*

quot-ies, iens, adv. (quot) *How often.*

quoties-cumque, adv. *How often soever; as often as.*

quo-usque, adv. (for quom; usque, fr. quom, old form of quem; usque) *Until what time; how long.*

R.

rapio (3), ui, raptum, a. *To snatch* or *draw away.*

ra-tio, ōnis, f. (reor) *A calculation; judgment, reason; course, manner.*

recens, ntis, adj. *Fresh, recent.*

re-cipio (3), cēpi, ceptum, a. (re; capio) *To take back; to accept, receive.*

re-cognosco (3), cognōvi, cognitum, a. *To know again, recognize; to examine, review.*

re-condo (3), condidi, conditum, a. *To put back again; to sheathe* (of a sword); *to lay up; bury.*

rec-tus, a, um, part. (for reg-tus, fr. reg-o) *Right; straight.*

red-undo (1), n. *To overflow; to abound.*

re-fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, a. irr. *To carry, bring,* or *give back; to return, pay back.*

rēgi-ē, adv. (regi-us) *Royally, tyrannically.*

re-levo (1), a. *To make light; to relieve.*

re-linquo (3), līqui, lictum, a. (re; linquo, *to leave*) *To leave behind, leave.*

reliqu-us, a, um, adj. (rel [n]qu-o) *Remaining; the remainder of, rest.*

remaneo (2), mansi, no sup., n. *To remain behind.*

re-moror (1), dep., n. and a. *To stay, delay; to detain.*

re-pello (3), pŭli, pulsum, a. *To reject, repel.*

re-perio (4), repĕri, repertum, a. (re; pario) *To find.*

re-primo (3), pressi, pressum, a. (re; premo) *To check, restrain.*

repudi-o (1), a. (repudi-um, *a casting off*) *To cast off; to reject.*

rēs, rei, f. *A thing, matter;* res publica, *the commonwealth, the state.*

re-sideo (2), sēdi, no sup., n. (re; sedeo) *To remain; to remain behind.*

rē-spondeo (2), spondi, sponsum, a. (re; spondeo, *to promise*) *To answer, reply.*

respon-sum, i, n. (for respond-sum, fr. respond-eo) *An answer, reply.*

rēs-publica, rei-publicæ, f.: see res.

re-voco (1), a. *To call back, to recall.*

rogo (1), a. *To ask;* rogare legem, *to propose a law.*

ru-īna, æ, f. (ru-o) *A falling; ruin.*

S.

sacr-ārium, ii (a long or short), n. (sacr-um) *A place for keeping holy things; a shrine.*

sacrum, i (a long or short), n. (sacer) *A sacred thing; a religious rite, ceremony.*

sæp-e, adv. (sæp-is, *frequent*) *Often, frequently.*

sag-ax, ācis, adj. (sagio, *to perceive quickly*) *Sagacious, keen-scented.*

salū-s, ūtis, f. (for salvt-s; fr. salv-eo, *to be well*) *Health; safety, prosperity.*

salūt-o (1), a. (salus) *To greet, salute.*

sanc-tus, a, um, adj. (sancio) *Sacred, holy, venerable.*

sanguis, inis, m. *Blood.*

satelles, itis, com. gen. *An attendant; an accomplice, partner.*

satis (sat), adv. *Enough.*

satis-facio (3), fēci, factum, a. *To give satisfaction; satisfy, content.*

scelerāt-ē, adv. (scelerat-us) *Impiously, wickedly.*

scelerā-tus, a, um. part. (sceler[a]-o, *to pollute*) *Polluted, bad;* as noun, m., *a wretch.*

scelus, eris, n. *An evil deed; a crime, guilt.*

scio (4), a. *To know, perceive.*

sē-cēdo (3), cessi, cessum, n. *To go apart; to go away.*

sē-cerno (3), crēvi, crētum, a. *To put apart, separate.*

sed, conj. *But, yet, but also;* non solum . . . sed etiam, *not only . . . but also.*

sēd-i-tio, ōnis, f. (sed=sine; i, root of eo, *a going apart*) *Sedition, strife.*

sē-jungo (3), junxi, junctum, a. *To disjoin; to separate.*

sē-men, inis, n. (for sā-men, fr sa, true root of sero; *the sown thing*) *Seed.*

semper, adv. *Ever, always.*

sen-ātus, ūs, m. (senex) *The council of the elders, the senate.*

senātūs-consultum, i, n. *A decree of the senate.*

sen-sus, ūs, m. (for sent-sus, fr sent-io) *Perception, feeling.*

sentent-ia, æ, f. (for sentient-ia fr. sentiens, *thinking*) *An opinion sentiment; sentence, vote.*

sentīna, æ, f. *Bilge-water; the lowest of the people, rabble; mob.*

sentio (4), sensi, sensum, a. *To feel, see; to perceive.*

seq̄uor (3), secūtus sum, dep. *To follow; to comply with, conform to.*

sermo, ōnis, m. *A speaking; talk, conversation.*

sēr-ō, adv. (ser-us) *Late, too late.*

serv-io (4), n. (serv-us) *To be a slave; to serve.*

servo (1), a. *To save, preserve, protect.*

serv-us, i, m. *A slave.*

sēsē, reduplicated form of acc. or abl. of sui.

sevēr-itas, ātis, f. (severus) *Strictness, severity.*

sex-tus, a, um, ord. num. adj. (sex) *The sixth.*

si, conj. *If, whether.*

sīc, adv. *In this manner, so thus.*

sica, æ, f. *A dagger, poniard.*

sīc-ut or sīc-uti, adv. *So as, just as.*

silent-ium, ii, n. (silens, *silent*) *Silence.*

sileo (2), ui, no sup., n. *To be noiseless, still,* or *silent.*

similis, e, adj. (with gen. and dat.) *Like, similar.*

simul, adv. *Together, at once;* simul ac *or* atque, *as soon as.*

sī-n, conj. (si; ne) *But if.*

sine, prep. with abl. *Without.*

singuli, æ, a, num. distrib. adj. *One to each, separate, single, each, every.*

sino (3), sīvi, sĭtum, a. *To let, suffer, allow.*

soci-etas, ātis, f. (soci-us) *Fellowship, association, society; a league, an alliance.*

socius, ii, m. *A partner, companion; ally, confederate.*

sodālis, is, com. gen. *A boon companion.*

soleo (2), solitus sum, n. semi-dep. *To be wont, be accustomed.*

sōl-itūdo, inis, f. (sol-us) *Loneliness, solitude; a desert, wilderness.*

sōl-um, adv. (sōl-us) *Alone, only.*

somnus, i, m. *Sleep, slumber.*

specul-or (1), dep. a. and n. (specula, *a watch-tower*) *To watch, observe, explore.*

spe-s, spei, f., gen., dat., and abl. pl. not found in good writers (for sper-s, fr. spēr-o) *Hope.*

spīr-itus, ūs, m. (spīr-o) *A breathing; a breath.*

spon-te, abl., and spontis, gen. of the noun spons, f. (for spond-te, fr. spond-eo, *to pledge*) *Of one's own accord, willingly.*

sta-tor, ōris, m. *A supporter, stayer.*

statu-o (3), ui, ūtum, a. (status) *To put, place; to decide, determine.*

sta-tus, ūs, m. (sto) *Condition, situation, state.*

stirps, stirpis, f. *A stock, stem; source, origin.*

sto (1), steti, statum, n. *To stand.*

studeo (2), ui, no sup., n. and a. *To be eager; to pursue, be devoted to.*

stud-ium, ii, n. (stud-eo) *Assiduity, zeal.*

stultus, a, um, adj. *Foolish, simple.*

stuprum, i (u long or short), n. *Debauchery, lewdness.*

suādeo (2), suāsi, suāsum, n. and a. *To advise, recommend.*

sub-sell-ium, ii, n. (sub; sell-a) *A bench, judge's seat.*

sui, sibi, se or sese, pron. reflex. *Of himself, herself, itself,* or *themselves.*

sum, esse, fui, no sup., n. irr. *To be, exist,*

summus, a, um, sup. adj. (superus) *The highest, greatest, very great; the most important; the top of, the summit of.*

super-ior ius, comp. adj. (super) *Higher; earlier, former.*

supplic-ium, ii, n. (supplic-o) *A humble petition; punishment.*

sus-cipio (3), cēpi, ceptum, a. *To undertake.*

suspec-tus, a, um, part. (suspic-io, through true root suspec) *Mistrusted, suspected.*

su-spicio (3), spexi, spectum, a. and n. (sub; specio, *to look*) *To look at from under; to mistrust, suspect.*

suspic-io, ōnis, f. (suspic-or) *Mistrust, suspicion.*

suspic-or (1), dep. (suspĭc- o) *To suspect.*

suspitio : see suspicio.

sus-tineo (2), tinui, tentum, a. *To support, sustain.*

su-us, a, um, poss. pron. (su-i) *Of or belonging to himself, herself, itself, or themselves; his own, her own, its own, their own.*

T.

tabula, æ, f. *A board; a writing-tablet.*

taceo (2), ui, itum, n. *To be silent.*

tac-turn-itas, ātis, f. (tac-turnus, *quiet*) *Silence.*

tac-itus, a, um, adj. (taceo) *Silent.*

tæ-ter, tra, trum, adj. (for tæd-ter, fr. tæd-et) *Foul, shameful, disgraceful.*

tam, adv. *So, so far, so very, so much.*

tamen, adv. *Nevertheless, however, still.*

tam-etsi, conj. (contracted fr. tamen etsi) *Although, though.*

tan-dem, adv. (tam) *At length;* in questions, *pray.*

tam-quam, adv. (tam; quam) *As much as; just as, like as, as if, as it were.*

tantus, a, um, adj. *So great, so large, so many.*

tec-tum, i, n. (for teg-tum, fr. teg-o) *A roof, house.*

tēlum, i, n. *A spear; weapon.*

tempes-tas, ātis, f. (for tempor-tas, fr. tempus) *A space of time; a time; weather* (both good and bad), hence *a storm, tempest.*

templum, i, n. *A temple, shrine.*

temp-to (1), a. intens. (also written ten-to, fr. ten-eo) *To handle; to try; to try the strength of; to attack.*

tempus, oris, n. *A portion of time; a time; a critical moment, circumstances.*

tenebræ, ārum, f. pl. *Darkness.*

teneo (2), tenui, tentum, a. *To hold, keep, have, guard.*

terra, æ, f. *The earth, land;* orbis terrarum, *the world; country.*

timeo (2), ui, no sup., a. and n. *To fear.*

tim-or, ōris, m. *Fear.*

tollo (3), sustuli, sublātum, a. *To lift up; to destroy, take away.*

tot, num. adj. indecl. *So many.*

tot-ies (iens), num. adv. (tot) *So often, so many times.*

tōtus, a, um, adj. *All, all the; the whole;* in adverbial force, *altogether, wholly.*

trans-fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, a. *To bear across; to transport, transfer.*

tribūnal, ālis, n. (tribunus) *A judgment-seat, tribunal.*

trib-ūnus, i, m. (trib-us) *A tribune.*

tru-cīdo (1), a. (for truc-cædo, fr. trux [*savage*]; cædo) *To slaughter.*

tū, tui, pers. pron. *Thou, you* (sing).

tum, adv. *Then, at that time.*

tumultus, ūs, m. *Disturbance, tumult.*

turp-itūdo, inis, f. (turpis) *Baseness, infamy.*

tū-tus, a, um, (tu-eor) *Safe, secure.*

tu-us, a, um, poss. pron. (tu) *Thy, thine, your, yours.*

U.

ubi, adv. (akin to qui) *Where; when;* ubinam, *where, pray?*

ul-lus, a, um, adj. dim. (for un-lus, fr. unus) *Any, any one.*

umquam : see unquam.

ūnā, adv. (adverbial abl. of unus) *At the same time, in company, together.*

und-i-que, adv. indef. (for und-e; (i); que) *From all parts, on all sides.*

ūn-i-versus, a, um, adj. (unus; [i]; versus, *turned into one*) *All together, whole.*

un-quam (umquam) adv. (unum; quam) *At any time, ever.*

ūnus, a, um, card. num. adj. *One; only, alone.*

urb-ānus, a, um, adj. (urbs) *Of* or *belonging to the city* or *town; city-.*

urbs, urbis, f. *A city; the city* (Rome).

u-s-que, adv. (akin to qui; que) *Even, as far as.*

ūs-ūra, æ, f. (for ut-sura, fr. ut-or) *Use, enjoyment, interest.*

ut or uti, adv. and conj. *In what manner, how; in the manner that, as; when;* as conj, *that, in order that, so that.*

ūt-ilis, e, adj. (ut-or) *Useful.*

uti-nam, adv. *O that, would that.*

uxor, ōris, f. *A wife, consort.*

V.

vac-u-e-facio (3), fēci, factum, a. (vac-u-us; (e); facio) *To make empty.*

vāgīna, æ, f. *A scabbard, sheath.*

valeo (2), ui, itum, n. *To be strong; to have strength.*

vast-itas, ātis, f. (vast-us) *Devastation, ruin.*

vast-o (1), a. *To make empty, to lay waste, devastate.*

vehemens, entis, adj. *Very eager, strong, powerful.*

vehemen-ter, adv. (vehemens) *Eagerly, vehemently; strongly.*

vena, æ f. *Vein, artery.*

veneror (1), dep. *To worship, revere.*

venio (4), vēni, ventum, n. *To come; to come into.*

vēr-ē, adv. (ver-us) *Truly, really.*

vereor (2), veritus sum, dep. *To reverence, respect; to fear; to apprehend.*

vēr-ō, adv. *In truth, certainly; but indeed.*

ver-so (1), a. intens. (for vert-so; vert-o) In pass. with reflexive force, *to turn one's self about* (much in a place), i.e. *to dwell, live.*

vērum, conj. *But.*

vērus, a, um, adj. *True, real.*

ves-ter, tra, trum, pron. (for vos-ter, fr. vos) *Your, yours.*

vetus, eris, adj. *Old, of long standing.*

vexā-tio, ōnis, f. (vexo) *Vexation, annoyance.*

vexo (1), a. intens. (veho) *To annoy, harass.*

vīc-ēsimus, a, um, ord. num. adj. (contracted and changed fr. vigintesimus, fr. vigint-i) *The twentieth.*

vi-dē-licet, adv. (for vidēre-licet) *It is permitted to one to see; it is evident; of course, forsooth.*

video (2), vīdi, vīsum, a. *To see;* in pass., *to be seen; to seem.*

vigil-ia, æ, f. (vigil-o) *A watching, watch, guard; a watch,* i.e. the time of keeping watch by night (among the Romans, a fourth part of the night); *the watch,* i.e. (those standing on guard) *watchmen.*

vigil-o (1), n. and a. (vigil *awake*) *To watch.*

vīlis, e, adj. *Cheap.*

vin-c-ulum, i, n. (vinc-io, *that which binds*) *A bond, fetter.*

vindico (1), a. *To lay legal claims to; to demand; to avenge, revenge, punish.*

vir, viri, m. *A man, a husband; man of courage or distinction.*

vīres, ium, pl. of vis.

vir-tus, ūtis, f. (vir) *Manliness, manhood; courage; worth, merit.*

vis, vis, f. *Strength, force.*

viscus, eris, n. (mostly in pl.) *The inwards; the viscera.*

vi-ta, æ, f. (for viv-ta, fr. viv-o) *Life.*

vitium, ii, n. *Fault, blemish, error, crime, vice.*

vīto (1), a. *To shun, avoid.*

vīvo (3), vixi, victum, n. *To live.*

vīv-us, a, um, adj. (vīv-o) *Alive.*

vix, adv. *With difficulty, hardly, scarcely;* vixdum, *scarcely.*

voco (1), a. *To call; summon.*

volner-o (1), a. (volnus) *To wound.*

volo, velle, volui, no sup., a. irr. *To will, wish, desire.*

voltus: see vultus.

volun-tas, ātis, f. (for volent-tas, fr. volens) *Will, wish, desire, inclination.*

volup-tas, ātis, f. (volup, *agreeable*) *Enjoyment, pleasure, delight.*

vox, vōcis, f. (for voc-s, fr. voc-o, *that which calls out*) *A voice; a word;* in pl., *language, sayings, words.*

vul-tus, ūs, m. (for vol-tus, fr. vol-o) *The countenance; looks, aspect.*